REPORT

ON

THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS

OF THE

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,

FROM

1ST SEPTEMBER, 1856, TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1857.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1858.

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *September* 24, 1857.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Chancellor of the Queen's University, it becomes my duty, as Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Charter, to furnish to your Excellency the Report of its condition and progress since the 1st of September, 1856.

In accordance with the Ordinance of the 7th of January, 1856 (as printed in the Fourth Appendix to last year's Report), the Examinations of 1856 commenced on the 16th of September, and terminated on the 1st of October; they were principally conducted by printed papers, copies of which are hereunto annexed. Appendix II.

At the close of the examination, the several Candidates named in the accompanying lists were duly passed by the Examiners, for the Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, attached to their respective names, all of which were accordingly conferred at a public meeting of the University, held in Dublin Castle, on the 7th of October last. Appendix III.

Your Excellency was graciously pleased to honour this meeting with your presence, and an account of the proceedings on the occasion will be found appended to this Report. Appendix I.

In the premature decease of its Secretary, the late lamented Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., which occurred early in the present year, the Senate of the University has had to deplore the loss of a most zealous and efficient officer; while the general interests of science and intellectual progress have unhappily been deprived of the services of one whose best exertions were always cheerfully given to their promotion and support, and whose varied acquirements and extensive scientific knowledge admirably qualified him to sustain and advance them.

The vacancy thus occasioned in the Secretaryship of the Queen's University has been filled up by the election of George Johnstone Stoney, Esq., A.M., late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Queen's College, Galway.

The Ordinance regulating the Examinations for the current year is appended to this Report. Appendix IV.

The following papers, relating to this University, are also annexed for your Excellency's information.

A return of the Medical Schools which have reported to the Senate. Appendix V.

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I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Obedient and faithful Servant,

MAZIERE BRADY,
Vice-Chancellor.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix I.

Appendix I.

Public Meeting

Public Meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland, held in Dublin Castle, on the 7th October, 1856.

After the close of the examinations of the year 1856, a public meeting of the Queen's University was held in Dublin Castle, on the 7th of October, 1856, for the conferring of degrees and diplomas.

A large number of distinguished persons having taken their places in the Examination Hall, the Senate of the University the Professors and Examiners, and the candidates, entered it in procession.

The Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Secretary, then proceeded to the entrance of the hall, and conducted his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the chair set apart for him.

After all were seated, the Vice-Chancellor rose and addressed the assembly in the following terms:—

In opening the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Queen's University for conferring degrees, I regret that I am not able to announce any increase on the present occasion in the number of those who have sought this distinction, as compared with the numbers who attended here for the like purpose in former years. At the examinations, which have just been concluded the examiners have found that there are eighteen of the candidates qualified for admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, five to that of Master, one to that of Bachelor of Laws, and two for the grant of our Diploma of Elementary Law. In the Medical Faculty eight gentlemen have been reported to the senate as having duly passed the final examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and seven have passed the first examination required by our ordinances on the part of students seeking that degree, and who will, I trust, be found among the successful candidates for it in a future year. The Senate has confirmed these reports of the examiners, and the degrees and diplomas thus obtained, and the honors awarded to the successful competitors in the respective classes, are now to be conferred and distributed accordingly. We have also, under the powers of our charter, agreed to admit to *ad eundem* degrees some graduates of other universities, among whom I am very happy to observe one of the Junior Fellows of Trinity College, who has desired to be invested with our degree of Doctor of Laws. When I had the honour last year of opening the proceedings of our annual assembly, I took leave to allude to the observations which I had made on former like occasions, regarding the studies pursued in our associated colleges, the special character and arrangements of those institutions, and the office of this University in connexion with them, and I alluded to some additional topics which appeared to me to be of public interest and importance, as bearing on those objects and illustrating their value. I can now add nothing of general import to the observations which were then submitted to the public, and I will not attempt to occupy the time of this distinguished assembly by remarks which would partake too much of merely formal repetition. I shall only notice the distinguished success of one of the students of our colleges, and a graduate of this University, at a recent examination held at King's College, London, for appointments to the Artillery and to the Royal Military Academy, Mr. John Allen Millar, who obtained first place for admission to the academy in a numerous list of competitors from very many universities, colleges, and seminaries of learning in Great Britain and Ireland, and had the highest number of marks, for his answering, of all the candidates, both those for provisional commissions and those for admission to the academy. I congratulate this young gentleman, and the professors of the Queen's College of Belfast, of which he was a student, on this successful result of his studies and of their instruction; and I trust that his example will prove of high encouragement, as well to his fellow-students of the North, as to those allied with them in the same learned and honourable pursuits in the south and in the west. It is now my office, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the regretted absence of our Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, to confer the degrees and diplomas of the University on those to whom they have been awarded; but I have taken leave, on behalf of the senate, to solicit the Lord Lieutenant, who has honoured the assembly by his presence, that he will be graciously pleased to assist in our proceeding, by distributing to the more distinguished candidates the medals and honours to which they have been declared entitled, and many of whom, as I learn from the reports of our examiners, have earned these rewards by answering of the highest order. His Excellency has graciously been pleased to assent to my request.

The candidates were then called up in order, and the Vice-Chancellor conferred upon each the degree or diploma which had been conferred by the Senate. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to distribute to those to whom prizes had been awarded the distinctions which they had won.

The business of the meeting having been brought to a close, the Vice-Chancellor addressed his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant as follows:—

May it please your Excellency—For the part you have thus been pleased to take in our proceedings of this day, for the gracious kindness with which you have placed this apartment at our service, and for the honour you have conferred upon us by your presence here, I beg to be permitted to return the grateful thanks of the Senate of the Queen's University. At our last annual meeting I ventured to express the assurance we felt, that from your Excellency we should receive the same kind and courteous recognition, the same generous encouragement, and the same energetic support which we had heretofore experienced from your predecessors in your high office. This assurance has been amply confirmed, and we look with confidence to the continuance of the same good and gracious offices as long as it shall please her Majesty to intrust to your care the administration of the government of Ireland. In this exalted station your Excellency has again given the benefit of your high sanction to the important principle of competitive examination, on which I took occasion to make some remarks at our last meeting, by submitting to that test the election of a professor of the Celtic language for the Queen's College of Galway. I believe that the result of the examination has been perfectly satisfactory to your expectations, and to those of the authorities of the College; and I look to such examples, and to the evidence so given, of the general interest taken by your Excellency in the welfare of our institutions, as affording the highest encouragement to their students and to those who are yet but preparing for entrance on a collegiate career. I had hoped it would have been our privilege on the present occasion to present to your Excellency's notice a good increase in the list of candidates for our degrees. The average numbers of the matriculated students in the Queen's College, as returned to me by their respective Presidents, should warrant the expectation that a much larger proportion

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of them would seek the degrees of the University, than we have hitherto found to be candidates for them. In truth, the number of such candidates ought, from those returns, to be nearly treble, if not quadruple, the actual sum of them; and we cannot but feel concerned that this expectation has not been fulfilled. It is our duty, however, to consider if any causes within or without have tended to produce the actual results; and upon this subject I am assured by many, whose opinions are of great value, that, in endeavouring to give to our degrees an important character and value in public estimation, as evidences of superior learning in their possessors, we have aimed at too high a standard of acquirements, and involved our students in courses of preparatory study too numerous and oppressive for a complete pursuit of them in the allotted time; so that, having regard to the average capacities of youth, it is by many found to be impossible, within the period of their collegiate term, to attain an adequate stage of preparation for the prescribed examinations. If this be so, and that numbers have been, as we are told, deterred from encountering those examinations from serious apprehensions of failure, it is no doubt, the duty of the Senate to reconsider its procedure, and remodel ordinances which may so tend to bar industrious men, of fair acquirements and average intelligence, from attaining the ultimate end of their collegiate labours; taking care, however, at the same time, not to lay down so insignificant a rule of study as to give encouragement either to laxity in the professors or idleness in the students. Should the Senate, after full and mature consideration, determine so to revise their examination ordinances, it will be their duty to submit the result of their deliberations for your Excellency's approval, pursuant to the terms of our charter; and we hope that in any recommendations we may so present, we shall have the good fortune to obtain the high sanction of your learning, judgment, and experience.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant then rose and said:—

My Lord Chancellor, my Lords and Gentlemen—I am exceedingly happy, after the lapse of a smooth and prosperous year, in which peace has been maintained at home and restored abroad, to have the opportunity of again meeting in the Queen's Castle of Dublin this representative assembly of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and to congratulate those who have proved themselves qualified for degrees and entitled to honors upon the success which the proceedings of this day have stamped upon their honourable and useful labours. I have referred to the auspicious prevalence of foreign and domestic peace, but you may be reminded by the summary and results of your own labours that peace need not, in any departments of our national or individual existence, carry with it the notion of inactivity or sluggish repose. Indeed, I do not know whether in all the fields of intellectual and moral exercise a period of peace does not even seem to call for more sustained and strenuous efforts. We are told that peace has her victories as well as war; and if she has her victories, you may be sure she must also have her labours and her conflicts. The energies of you, young Irishmen, are not now needed, like those of many of your countrymen, to scale the parapet of the Redan, or to house yourselves within Sebastopol; but you have already wisely recognised that life has something else to do than to lie in the sun or to bask by the fireside; and if it be true—upon which I now, of course, pronounce no opinion—that the standard of examination to which you lately submitted yourselves has been pitched already too high, that only confers greater credit on those who have successfully emerged from it. Upon the topic of peace which I have touched you will remember that the sound of the great war immediately before the last in Europe had scarcely died away when steamboats began to ply, and steam-engines to work in a thousand trades, and railways to spread their iron lines, and gas to stretch out its threads of fire, and the electric telegraph to race with the lightning, and the blessed application of chloroform to assuage, ay, to abolish pain. Now, the several studies through which you have all passed will not guarantee you all singly becoming Watts, or Fultons, or Wheatstones, but it is their aim and object, rightly understood, to keep up and carry on, to say the very least, the processes of past research and discovery at their highest level of efficiency, and to maintain that general tone of high acquirements and intelligence—of noble emulation and ambition, out of which kindred sparks may be struck and further victories achieved. Proof has been given within the year that has now concluded of the aptitude of the rising youth of Ireland for praiseworthy distinction and brilliant success, of which I am happy to find one of your own colleges has afforded so memorable an instance; and if, as was, perhaps, natural, the elder University of our land has, in point of numbers, seemed to lead in the race, I feel confident that your younger academical institutions will feel that they have only to make increased efforts, which they owe to their country, not to be distanced in the future. Many of you whom I now address, and into some of whose hands I have just had the high satisfaction of delivering the well-earned marks of success and honour, will, probably, soon be dispersed over different scenes of action, and transferred to new avocations. Be pleased, then, to remember, my young friends, that the business of education does not terminate with the college class or with the professor's lecture, but that every day of your lives may add to your knowledge, and every moment of time may promote your improvement. Strive always for the highest exertions of usefulness, for these men may aim at; but be content with any opportunity of exerting them, for these God must decide for you. I know not how many of you may become great, but I feel sure that all of you may make yourselves good and happy.

The assembly then separated.

APPENDIX II.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.M.

26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

COURSE II.—ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.—*Examiner, Geo. L. Craik*, A.M.

1. Sketch the plot of any one of the following plays of Shakespeare:—*The Tempest, Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Winter's Tale, Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth, Hamlet, Lear.*

2. Write a critical examination of any one of the above plays, embracing the conduct of the fable, the characters, and the poetry (both in the spirit and in the expression).

3. Give an account either of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, or of his *Colin Clout's Come Home Again.*

4. Compare the spirit and manner of the poetry of Shakespeare and Milton with that of Dryden and Pope.

5. Give some account of the works of any one or more of the following writers:—*Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Burke.*

6. Give some account of the works of any one or more of the following writers:—*Scott, Byron, Moore, Campbell, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Sidney Smith, De Quincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray.*

7. Explain what are meant by *strong* and *weak* verbs; and state the considerations, or some of them, from which it has been inferred that the distinction is a natural one in our language.

8. Explain what is meant by the distinction between

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APPENDIX II. — Examination for the Degree of A.M. — Group II.

weak and *strong* nouns in the Gothic languages, and how it is connected with what is called the *n* declension, and with the definite and indefinite senses of the adjective.

9. State and account for the changes of signification which the following words have undergone since the language has assumed its present form:—*Sad, tall, let, owe, prevent, pretend, apprehend, censure, convince, resent, conceit, companion, defend, intend, to fear, curst, dear, wieldy, lover, graceful, imperious, quick, kindly, willing, temperance, temperament, Dutch, ingenuity, disagreeable.*

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

COURSE II.—ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.—*Examiner, Geo. L. Craik*, A.M.

1. Give an account of the sources that exist for the text of Shakespeare's Plays: and enumerate his principal editors and commentators, with such remarks as your acquaintance with them may suggest.

2. Explain the following passages from Shakespeare:—

"There be fools alive, I wis (?),
Silvered o'er."—*Merchant of Venice.*

"Yet she wished
That heaven had made her such a man."—*Othello.*

"If e'er my will did trespass 'gainst his love
Either in discourse of thought or actual deed."—*Othello.*

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Hamlet.*

"What might be toward, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day?
Who is't that can inform me?"—*Hamlet.*

"The moist star,
Under whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse."—*Hamlet.*

"Then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm."—*Hamlet.*

"O Heaven! a beast, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourned longer."—*Hamlet.*

"Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Ere I had ever seen that day, Horatio."—*Hamlet.*

"For nature, crescent, does not grow alone
In thews and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no soil nor cautel doth besmirch
The virtue of his will; but you must fear,
His greatness weighed, his will is not his own."—*Hamlet.*

"What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
And there assume some other horrible form,
Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason,
And draw you into madness."—*Hamlet.*

"By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me."—*Hamlet.*

"Unhouseled, disappointed, unanelled."—*Hamlet.*

"What is a man,
If his chief good, and market of his time,
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.
Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unused."—*Hamlet.*

3. Sketch in outline the life of Chaucer, or of Spenser, or of Bacon, or of Shakespeare, or of Milton, or of Pope, or of Swift, or of Sir Walter Scott.

4. Deduce the meanings of the following words from their etymologies:—*Candidate, alms, bishop, priest, monk, minister, preach, heresy, count* (title of dignity), *aim, hermit, surgeon, corn-chandler, college, university, matriculate, initial, journal, patience, passion, expedition, miscreant, ecstasy, hypocrisy, misogynist, pretend, fade, doubt, deck, kind.*

27th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

LOGICS.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. Reid fixes three grand eras in the progress of human reason.

2. "Speculative philosophy," Mr. Mansel observes, "has had three great periods, each of which has been consummated by a critical system, of which Formal Logic has been a constituent portion:" illustrate this.

3. The period at which the Scholastic philosophy may be said to have commenced, is a point of considerable dispute. When, and with whom, did the reaction against the Scholastic logic begin? When, and where, do we find the first distinct recognition of Bacon's influence on the progress of science? In what relation do the Organon of Aristotle and the Organum of Bacon stand, according to Hamilton?

4. What is Aristotle's definition of induction? What figure of the deductive syllogism does it resemble, and what is the distinction? The Aristotelian induction proper has been described as an *analytical*, and its counterpart, syllogism, as a *synthetical* process: explain this.

5. What principle, according to Gillies, is the foundation of all Aristotle's logic? How do you explain the remark, that we may regard the Genus as a part of the Species, or the Species as a part of the Genus? How is the *dictum de omni* enunciated by Leibnitz? How by Kant? What were the three great principles of the logic of Leibnitz?

6. Does it derogate from the importance of Bacon's philosophical precepts, that mankind have practised many of them immemorially? Hamilton cites a striking example of genuine induction anterior to Bacon's precepts. What service did Bacon render to *intellectual* philosophy?

7. Who were the Scotists and Thomists; and what views did they respectively maintain in the Realist controversy? Hobbes is called by Leibnitz *plusquam Nominalis*; why? Explain and criticise the following passage:—"Between Nominalism and Conceptualism there is no real difference, unless in conjunction with the latter we maintain the power of the mind to form Universal notions, unaided by verbal or other symbols.—The fundamental error of Hobbes and his followers is not their doctrine of universal *terms*, but their theory of the import of *propositions*." State and criticise Hobbes' theory of Predication. Who founded the Conceptualist sect; and what was their error?

8. By whom were the specific uses and laws of the several syllogistic figures first stated? Name the several *dicta*. What is the canon of the second figure, according to Hamilton? The fourth figure has been objected to on different grounds.

9. What is the formula for ascertaining the number of possible conclusions in a Sorites? Describe and illustrate the Goclenian Sorites.

10. What is Hamilton's Table of Judgments; and why is it objected to? By what *kind* of argument does Hamilton endeavour to show that "the thorough-going quantification of the predicate is not only systematic but indispensable?"

11. What are *indirect*, and what are *imperfect* syllogisms? How did Kant distinguish syllogisms of the *understanding* from syllogisms of the *reason*? Can this distinction be philosophically or logically maintained?

12. How did the Συλλογισμοὶ ἐξ ὑποθέσεως of Aristotle differ from the modern hypothetical syllogisms? How does Aristotle always use the word "hypothetical?"

13. Give Aristotle's definition of Enthymeme, and explain the Greek terms employed? Whately adopts a similar division of arguments. What does Whately mean by the *Argument from Progressive Approach*? Give an illustration.

14. Compare Mathematical and Moral reasoning with reference to their respective advantages as intellectual exercises.

15. With respect to the explanation of the phenomena of nature, Mill notices two erroneous extremes—undue simplification and redundancy. What philosophers does he cite as exemplifying these errors? Do you remember any corresponding errors in metaphysical

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systems? Bacon alludes more than once to a certain *summary law of nature:* how does he describe it? What, according to Mill, is the ideal limit of the explanation of natural phenomena?

16. The Deductive Method consists of three operations, of which the Hypothetical suppresses one. State fully the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis, making reference to the difference of opinion between Whewell and Mill on this subject. What did Newton mean by saying "hypotheses non fingo?"

17. To what formula does Mill reduce analogical reasoning; and how does he distinguish it from real induction? In his analysis of the circumstances on which the force of an analogical argument depends, he takes as an illustration the question of the Plurality of Worlds, and remarks—"Viewed in this light, all the resemblances which exist (between the moon and the earth) become presumptions against, not in favour of, the moon's being inhabited." Explain this.

18. What did Bentham mean by a *self-corroborative* and a *self-infirmative* chain of evidence; and what is the method of computation in each?

19. Define Chance. What do you mean by an event occurring by Chance? How do Whately and Mill account for the fact that Chance or Fortune has come to be vulgarly regarded as a real agent? With what maxim of necessary truth in the organic world does Whewell compare the maxim, "Nothing happens by *chance?*" What is the fundamental conception of Organization?

20. What, according to Whewell, was the radical and vital defect in the physical speculations of the Greek philosophical schools? Conceptions, according to Whewell, to be subservient to induction, must be characterized by two qualities; state and illustrate them.

21. Why does Whewell denominate Space, Time, Cause, &c., *Ideas?* "Each science has for its basis a different class of ideas:" how does Whewell illustrate this in the several sciences? Whewell says, "Observed facts are connected so as to produce new truths, by superinducing upon them an idea:" have you any criticism to offer on this?

22. Inductive truths are of two kinds, according to Whewell. How does he illustrate the distinction? How does he differ from Mill on this subject? What is the most general distinction between Whewell and Mill with respect to scientific Classification?

23. What was Bacon's "capital error," according to Mill? What assumed principle constitutes the basis of Descartes' philosophical system? How does Mill criticise it?

24. Mill refers to a common origin the Ideal theory, the theory of the Pre-established Harmony, and that of Occasional Causes.

25. What is Mill's critical examination of the maxim announced by Cousin, in his review of Locke: "*Tout ce qui est vrai de l'effet est vrai de la cause?*"

26. The favourite argument of the Scotch metaphysicians against Berkeley's Immaterialism is, according to Mill, an *ignoratio elenchi.*

27. What was Hobbes' solution of the famous sophism relating to the infinite divisibility of Space? In support of what philosophical tenet was this sophism originally proposed?

27th September, 1858, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner, Professor Moffett, LL.D.

1. What, according to Mill, is "the grand question of what is called metaphysics?" How does Kant account for the fact that metaphysical science has not advanced in the same manner as the higher branches of physics, logic, &c.? On what grounds does he maintain that such a science is possible; and what are its foundations?

2. Greek philosophy, taken as a whole, divides itself into two principal evolutions. Name the limits of the period of its greatest activity.

3. Explain the following terms:—the *συστοιχία* of the Pythagoreans; *τὰ ὁμοιομερῆ* of Anaxagoras; *ἰσονομία* of Epicurus; *ἐντελέχεια* of Aristotle; *προηγμένα* and *ἀπροηγμένα* of the Stoics. How does Cicero translate the two last terms? What was the great principle of Plato's metaphysical system?

4. Who are the principal representatives of the Eleatic metaphysical and physical schools respectively?

5. How do you explain the remark of Cicero: "*Socrates primus philosophiam devocavit e coelo,*" &c.? To what original authorities can you refer for the philosophy of Socrates? Name the most eminent Sophists. Very different opinions are entertained respecting the character of the Sophists by distinguished historians of the present day. What, according to Grote, were their real objects, and what the true cause of the condemnation of Socrates?

6. Point out the genus and essential difference in Aristotle's definition of Virtue. How do you explain the remark of Aristotle, that, in moral syllogisms, the mistake is made much oftener in the particular minor than in the universal major premise? How do you understand the remark, "Aristotle never lost the moralist in the accomptant?"

7. What were the fundamental principles of the Stoical morality? Who were the most eminent Roman representatives and expounders of Stoicism?

8. From what philosophers did Epicurus borrow the physical, and from whom the moral part of his system? By what celebrated poet was the system expounded, and when? What eminent modern philosophers revived the Atomic hypothesis?

9. Name the most eminent of the ancient Sceptics. Upon what principles did they found their system? To what original authorities can you refer for their reasonings? We find in their remains a remarkable anticipation of Hume's reasoning on the subject of Causation.

10. In the ninth century we find considerable intellectual activity among the two races that possessed the military preponderance—the Franks and the Saracens. By what distinguished sovereigns was this activity encouraged. How were Avicenna and Averroes connected with the progress of the Aristotelic philosophy?

11. Of the philosophical movement which succeeded to Scholasticism there have been three principal centres: name them; and the three philosophers whom you conceive to be the truest types of the national minds.

12. To the philosophy of Descartes, it has been said, are due the cardinal doctrines in the systems of Malebranche, Spinoza, and Leibnitz: trace the connexion. State, generally, the principal articles of the Cartesian philosophy.

13. What was the chief object of Leibnitz's "*Nouveaux Essais?*" What, according to Leibnitz, was the capital error of the Cartesians? How did he employ the principle of Sufficient Reason? This principle, according to Hamilton, may be understood and applied in three different ways.

14. According to Berkeley, the chief source of the existing philosophical errors and perplexities was the notion that the mind has the power of framing abstract general ideas: how were Berkeley's views on this subject connected with his general system? What *argumentum ad hominem* does Berkeley employ with respect to the qualities of body?

15. Mackintosh says that Hume aimed at proving, "that, from the structure of the human understanding, we are doomed for ever to dwell in absolute ignorance." What was Hume's celebrated dilemma to show the contradictory conclusions of the human intelligence? What, according to Hamilton, is the proper way of regarding, and of replying to, the scepticism of Hume?

16. Kant's division of the faculties of the mind violates the two great logical rules of division? What element does he omit essential for the development of knowledge? What is the radical inconsistency of Kant's system?

17. What was Leibnitz's principle of the *Identity of Indiscernibles;* and how is it refuted by Kant?

18. What is the exact position of the Antinomies in Kant's system? Is the logical law of Contradiction ap-

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plicable to them? Cite an illustration; and state whether you think these contradictions really exist?

19. The argument respecting Liberty, according to Hamilton, runs up into an antagonism of inconceivabilities: explain this. Of the *fact* of liberty, however, we have a twofold proof. The difficulties of the Free-will controversy have been increased by the ambiguity of certain terms: name these terms, and their various meanings. How do you understand the remark of Tucker, that "an extension of a man's *power* may be the means of diminishing his *liberty*?"

20. Professor Fitzgerald says that the distinction between primary and secondary qualities "though still maintained by many metaphysicians of great name, has been," he thinks, "abandoned by the majority, and extension and solidity considered as no more qualities, *in matter itself*, than heat or colour." State briefly your views on this subject. On what principle did Locke distinguish primary from secondary qualities? In what ancient schools of philosophy do we find analogous distinctions? What did Locke mean by "qualities mediately perceivable?" Hamilton identifies this distinction of qualities with another remarkable one in mental philosophy; and carries both up into one general law.

21. What are the two "Paradoxes of Vision;" and what solutions of them have been proposed? What was Reid's hypothesis of the *Idomenians?*

22. —— "tarde quæ credita laedunt Credimus." "Quod volumus facile credimus:" opposite opinions have been held with respect to the truth of these maxims: give a psychological account of what you conceive to be the true state of the case.

23. Enumerate the various principles that have been assigned to account for Moral distinctions. How would you distinguish the Moral emotions from the Esthetical? In what respect do the pleasures of Imagination agree with the Moral Sentiments? State precisely what you mean by *actions*, when you say they are the object of the moral faculty.

24. The opposite moral schools of antiquity have had their antagonism prolonged into modern times. A distinction has been drawn between the Selfish and Utilitarian systems; whom would you name as representatives of each? What is the defect of these systems? State Hobbes' definition of Virtue and of Right. Locke's definition of moral Good and Evil would seem to be favourable to the selfish theory of morals. What is Butler's analysis of the moral faculty? To what circumstance do we owe his Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue?

25. What is Hamilton's Law of the Conditioned? How does he distinguish the Unconditioned from the Infinite? He reduces the opinions respecting the Unconditioned to four; name them, with their respective authors.

26. Mention some of the most remarkable theories that have been held with respect to the Beautiful. Some philosophers have endeavoured to discover a certain common objective quality as the foundation of the Beautiful: have they been successful? In what did Burke place the essence of Beauty? Is he justified in rejecting *utility* from his enumeration of the constituents of Beauty?

29th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE.—*Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie*, LL.B.

1. Give a historical, as distinguished from a philosophical, account of the origin of the institution of private property.

2. Give a philosophical, as distinguished from a historical, account of the foundation of the right of property.

3. State the principal arguments for and against Poor Laws.

4. Give a brief historical sketch of the English Poor Law system.

5. The laws of bankruptcy and insolvency have two main objects?

6. "The laws of debtor and creditor will not have fulfilled their proper function if they require to be often practically enforced."—(Burton.) Show how such laws may be defective in this respect, and the injurious consequences of the defect.

7. Show the principal advantages of a good legal system of enforcing the performance of contracts.

8. "The Romans had edile officers of high authority, whose jurisdiction over the structure of edifices was supreme."—("Burton's Political Economy.") To what extent, if any, and for what reasons, should building regulations of this kind be permitted, in your opinion?

9. State the principal arguments in favour of allowing individuals to dispose of their property by will.

10. Should the power of testamentary disposition be subject to any, and if any, what kind of limitation, especially in the case of property in land?

11. State the chief arguments for and against the right of primogeniture.

12. "Since we thus assign," says Savigny, "an invisible origin to positive law, we must abandon every documentary proof of it. But of proofs of another kind there is no want." What are the proofs which he adduces?

29th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—*Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie*, LL.B.

1. In what cases is value regulated by cost of production, and in what cases is it not?

2. Prove that in the cases in which value is regulated by cost of production, the law that value depends on demand and supply holds good.

3. *a.* Does a rise in the price of provisions during a given year tend to raise or lower money-wages during that year?

b. Does a rise in the price of provisions during a number of years tend to raise or lower money-wages in subsequent years?

4. If it be true that competition brings the price of labour to its proper level, how is it that workmen in large cities earn higher wages than workmen of equal skill in country towns?

5. Economists generally divide gross profit into interest, wages of superintendence, and insurance. Is there any standard by which an English capitalist can estimate how much of his gross profit is to be set down as mere interest on his capital? Is there any portion of the remainder which cannot properly be set down as either wages for the trouble of superintendence, or insurance against risk? If there is, what is the cause of the surplus?

6. State, concisely, Mr. Senior's theory of the causes which regulate the general rate of profit in a country, and show that it is defective.

7. Mr. Senior says: "The prolongation of the period of advance of the capital employed in the production of the commodities which the labourer does not consume is utterly indifferent to him." State your reasons for considering this proposition true or false.

8. "Suppose England can produce an article for £100, and can import it for £99, by importing it, instead of producing it, she gains £1, and loses £100."—("Sophisms of Free Trade.") Prove the absurdity of this statement.

9. Trace the incidence of a tax—

a. On the sale of old houses.

b. On the sale of new houses.

c. On the rent of houses.

10. Is it true that "a general tax on profits must be borne by capitalists alone, and cannot affect any other class?" If it is, prove it to be so; if it is not, prove that it is not.

11. In what cases do instruments of credit tend to economize the use of money, and in what cases do they not?

12. *a.* What are the causes which regulate the natural amount of the currency of a country?

b. If that amount is exceeded, how are the trades of exportation and importation, and the exchange, affected, if at all?

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29th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

PURE MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, George Boole*, LL.D.

1. There being given the amplitude, by the compass, of a known star at rising, and the latitude of the place of observation, show how the variation of the compass may be determined.

2. Deduce an expression for the length of a straight line, bisecting the angle C of a triangle whose sides are a, b, c, and terminating in the opposite side.

3. Solve the equations

$$x^3-2x^2y+5xy^2-4y^3=0$$
$$x^2+xy+y^2=27.$$

4. Explain the construction of a table of natural sines.

5. Show, geometrically, how to draw a tangent to an ellipse at a given point.

6. Prove that the area of the triangle, included between any tangent and the asymptotes of an hyperbola, is constant.

7. State the converse proposition, and apply to its demonstration the method applicable to problems on envelops.

8. Find the equation of a curve, the value of whose subtangent is expressed by the function $1+x+x^2$, where x represents the corresponding abscissa.

9. How are the terms *characteristic* and *edge of regression* employed in reference to the generation of surfaces?

10. Show that the envelop of the plane, represented by the equation $x+ay+a^2z=a^3$, is a developable surface; and find the nature of the curve in which its edge of regression is projected on the plane yz.

11. Prove that $f\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right)\cos.(mx+n)=f(-m^2)\cos.(mx+n)$, and apply the theorem to facilitate the integration of the equation $\frac{d^4u}{dx^4}-a^4u=\cos.(mx+n)$. Examine particularly the case in which $m=a$.

12. Explain the connexion which exists between partial differential equations of the form $f(p, q)=0$, and developable surfaces.

13. Integrate the partial differential equations $p^{\frac{3}{2}}+q^{\frac{1}{2}}=1$, and $z^m=pq$.

29th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PURE MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, George Boole*, LL.D.

1. How may the theory of maxima and minima be applied to the discussion of the roots of equations? Employ it to show that all the roots of the equation

$$x-\frac{a^2}{x-b_1}-\frac{a_2^2}{x-b_2}-\&c=0 \text{ are real.}$$

2. Determine the position of the asymptotes of the hyperbola represented by the equation

$$\frac{a}{x}+\frac{b}{y}=1.$$

3. Reduce, by rectangular transformation, the above equation to the form $Ax^2+Cy^2=1$.

4. Show that the envelop of the series of curves represented by the equation of problem (2), when a and b are subject to the condition $a^{\frac{1}{2}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}}=h^{\frac{1}{2}}$ will have for its equation $x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}}=h^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

5. What curve will be represented by that equation; and how will it be situated with respect to the curves of which it constitutes the envelop?

6. Define, generally, the three families of cylindrical, conical, and conoidal surfaces. To which of these would the surface, represented by the equation $xz=(y-1)^2$, belong.

7. Given in magnitude and position any two conjugate diameters of an ellipse, show, geometrically, how to determine the magnitudes of the principal diameters.

8. If $V=0$ be the equation of a series of curves, specially determined by giving particular values to a parameter m involved in V, show that the differential equation of the orthogonal trajectory of the series will be found by eliminating m from the equations.

$$V=0, \frac{dV}{dx}dy-\frac{dV}{dy}dx=0.$$

APPENDIX II. Examination for the Degree of A.M. Group III.

9. Prove that the value of the definite multiple integral

$$V=\int\frac{dx_1\,dx_2\,..dx_n f(l_1x_1+l_2x_2\,..+l_nx_n)}{(h^2+x_1^2+x_2^2\,..+x_n)^s},$$

where $x_1, x_2\,..\,x_n$ admit of all possible values consistent with the assumption that $l_1x_1+l_2x_2\,..\,+l_nx_n$ lies within given constant limits, will be expressed by the formula

$$V=(-1)^{-\frac{n}{2}}\frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(s)}\int_0^\infty ds\, s^{-\frac{n}{2}-1}\left(\frac{d}{d\sigma}\right)^{-\frac{n}{2}}f(\sigma)$$

where $\sigma=h^2s-\frac{l_1^2+l_2^2\,..\,+l_n^2}{4s}$, and $f(\sigma)=0$ when σ transcends the limits of $l_1x_1+l_2x_2\,..\,+l_nx_n$.

10. Making in the above $n=1$, $i=\frac{1}{2}$, $h=1$, and $f(l_1x_1)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+l^2x^2}}$, show that we obtain a result virtually involving the reduction of elliptic integrals of the first order.

11. State some of the different grounds which exist for assigning to the function which expresses the law of facility of error in the theory of astronomical observations, the form $ce^{-h^2x^2}$, and determine the necessary value of c.

12. Deduce from this law the method of least squares, and apply it to deduce the values of x and y from the equations

$$x+y=4$$
$$2x+3y=7$$
$$4x-y=10.$$

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney*, A.M.

1. If the molecules of a fluid within a closed space repel each other inversely as the square of the distance, show that the entire fluid will arrange itself over the surface.

2. Reduce the determination of the attraction of an uniform ellipsoid on an external point to a simpler problem.

3. If a rare atmosphere surround a centre of force attracting inversely as the square of the distance, and rotate round an axis passing through this centre; investigate the maximum ratio which the axes of its surface can bear to one another.

4. The end of a string coiled round an uniform cylinder is attached to the top of an inclined plane, and the cylinder is allowed to roll down in obedience to gravity; investigate the tension of the string during the motion, neglecting friction, rigidity, &c.

5. Find at what point, in what direction, and with what velocity, a perfectly elastic body of the same mass as the moon should strike her to arrest at once her motions of revolution and of rotation, supposing the surface of the moon to be perfectly rough.

6. Show that there is always a loss of *vis-viva* by impact. What is the work usually done by the *vis-viva* thus lost?

7. Describe, without entering into details, the method by which the three fundamental equations for the rotation of a solid round a fixed point are deduced.

$$A\frac{dp}{dt}=(B-C)qr+L.$$

$$B\frac{dq}{dt}=(C-A)rp+M.$$

$$C\frac{dr}{dt}=(A-B)pq+N.$$

8. Define Poinsot's central axis of moments, and determine its position.

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APPENDIX II. — Examination for the Degree of A.M. Group III. and Group IV.

9. Calculate the radius of gyration of a given ellipsoid of uniform density round one of its principal axes.

10. Investigate the motion in a vacuum of an uniform bar, 8 inches long, struck upwards while lying horizontally by a blow, the moment of which round the centre of the bar is given, and which strikes it at a point 2 inches from one end.

11. If any number of particles mutually attract, with forces varying directly as the distance, prove that each will describe an elliptic orbit.

12. Show how far the principle of areas, and the principle of *vis-viva*, help us to the solution of dynamical questions, and to what classes of questions they are respectively applicable.

24th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney*, A.M.

1. Enumerate the steps of the process by which the mean density of the sun has been determined.

2. Show that the mean distance and periodic time of the moon are both increased by the sun's disturbing action.

3. In working out the lunar theory to the second order, state what terms of a higher order must be retained, and why.

4. Write down the term in the expansion of the moon's longitude which expresses that her orbit has an apsidal motion, and describe how this term arises in the investigation.

5. Prove that, going to the second order, the centre of gravity of the earth and moon describes an elliptic orbit in a fixed plane.

6. Show that, on the hypothesis of a circular orbit, the motion of the moon's nodes is given by the equation—

$$\frac{dN}{d\theta} = -3\,m^2 . \cos.(M-S) . \sin.(M-N) . \sin.(S-N)$$

where S, M, and N, are respectively the longitudes of the sun, the moon, and of the ascending node of the moon's orbit.

7. Investigate the conditions for correcting the chromatic dispersions of the first and second orders by three lenses in contact.

8. Show upon what principles spherical aberration may be reduced in compound arrangements of lenses.

9. Investigate equations, the solution of which would give the illumination of a point on the moon's disk in the earth's penumbra in terms of its distance from the axis of the shadow.

10. Prove the fundamental equation for the pressure of the atmosphere—

$$\frac{dp}{p} = -\frac{g\,r^2}{k.(1+a\theta)}\,\frac{dz}{(r+z)^2}$$

in which θ is the temperature and z the height of the stratum whose pressure is p, and r is the radius of the earth.

11. Prove the common formulæ for determining the position of the centre of pressure on a plane area.

12. Show from Ampère's theory of Electricity that the external action of a closed electric current is the same as that of a thin uniform magnetic stratum bounded by the current.

PHYSICS.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney*, A.M.

1. Describe a method by which the ratio of the electric tensions of two voltaic cells may be determined.

2. Describe some method by which the velocity of the electric current has been sought, and explain the wide differences in the results which have been obtained.

3. State Faraday's law for electro-chemical decompositions, and its limitations.

4. Describe the sine and tangent galvanometers, and prove the laws of their action.

5. State what you known of the influence of temperature on the magnetism of bodies.

6. Two equal conducting spheres, very unequally charged with the same kind of electricity, attract each other at one distance, and repel at another; whereas, if the charge be of different kinds of electricity, they always attract. Explain this difference in the mode of action.

7. Mention as many ways as you recollect in which the velocity of light has been determined by observation or experiment.

8. State the usual law for the absorption of light by coloured media, and mention any exceptions which occur to you.

9. What evidence have we that the direction of the vibration of light is perpendicular to the plane of polarization?

10. Describe the saccharimeter, and state the principles upon which it is constructed.

11. Enumerate the main points of resemblance between light and radiant heat.

12. Explain the formation of ice which occasionally takes place at the bottom of rivers.

13. By what experiments has it been shown that there is a limit of temperature below which some liquids will not evaporate.

14. The hand may be placed with impunity in a jet of steam from a high-pressure boiler. How do you account for this?

15. By what arrangements has water been frozen within a red-hot vessel?

25th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, J. Blyth*, M.D.

1. Give the composition, in volume and in equivalents, of binoxide of nitrogen, carbonic acid, ammonia, and sulphuretted hydrogen.

2. Give, in symbols, the preparation of carbonic oxide from ferrocyanide of potassium.

3. Give some of the reasons for the formulæ proposed for silicic acid, viz., SiO_3, and SiO_2.

4. What is the nature of a double salt? Why do sulphates of lime, magnesia, and zinc not combine to form double salts?

5. Give the preparation and properties of hyposulphite of soda.

6. What is the process for obtaining metallic aluminium? Give its properties.

7. Salts of silver, peroxide of mercury, antimony, zinc, and aluminium, are in the same solution; how would you separate them from each other. Apply the characteristic reagents of each.

8. What is the nature of a mordant? Mention some of those most commonly used?

9. What part do the salts of the two oxides of tin play in dyeing

10. How is tin separated from its ores?

11. Explain the qualitative mode of determining nitrogen by weight in an organic substance, by ascertaining the relative volumes of carbonic acid and nitrogen produced by combustion.

12. Explain the generally received theory of the formation of ether from alcohol.

13. Calculate the formula of acetate of silver from the following data:—

C	=	14·37
H	=	1·80
O	=	14·37
AgO	=	69·46
		100·00
Ag	=	108

14. When the atomic weight of an organic substance cannot be directly ascertained, the determination of its vapour density serves as a control for the formula deduced from analysis: explain this.

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26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Dr. Melville.*

1. Enumerate the various causes which give rise to irregularity in flowers, and illustrate by reference to the phenomena of development and malformation.
2. State the arguments that may be advanced in favour of the view that the *Gamopetala* are higher than the *Dialypetala;* and, also mention the gamopetalous family entitled to the highest rank.
3. Enumerate the types and sub-types of the *Cryptogamia*, and state their principal characteristics.
4. Describe the plants on the table in technical terms.
5. State the arguments for and against the doctrine of *specific centres.*

ZOOLOGY.

1. Affix the same numbers to the homologous parts of the vertebræ on the table.
2. State the general plan of embryonic development in the various types of *Invertebrata.*
3. Refer the specimens on the table to their respective orders.
4. Point out the distinctive characteristics of man.
5. State the arguments in favour of the specific unity of the human race; enumerate the varieties of man, and trace their distribution.

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY, AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. *Examiner, J. Beete Jukes*, M.A., F.R.S.

1. What are the principal physical characters of minerals?
2. State the crystalline system, and chemical formulæ of the following minerals:—albite, labradorite, scapolite mesotype stilbite or any other zeolite, hornblende or augite, epidote, spinel, calamine, blende, galena, malachite.
3. What family of minerals is that, of which some variety is an almost invariable ingredient of igneous rocks; mention the principal species of that family.

APPENDIX II. — Examination for the Degree of A.M. Group IV.

4. Igneous rocks may be divided into those which have consolidated at great depths, and those cooled at, or near the surface; arrange the most common varieties of igneous rock under these two heads, and state what conclusion you should arrive at from finding granite now at the surface of the earth, as to the former condition of that surface, and the changes it has undergone.
5. Why is it that, in casting our eyes over the products of past geological time, we can arrive at more certain conclusions as to the relative age of any mass of stratified rock, from the examination of its organic remains than that of its lithological structure?
6. Arrange the following fossils, in regular order of succession, under the head of their respective formations:—

Ammonites Jason.	Phacops caudatus.
Cardium porulosum.	Megalodon cucullatus.
Ananchytes ovatus.	Pentamerus Knightii
Unio Valdensis.	Productus semireticulatus.
Trigonia gibbosa.	Spirifer glaber
Oldhamia antiqua.	Hippopodium ponderosum.
Fusus contrarius.	Stigmaria ficoides.
Lima gigantea.	Venericardia planicosta.
Euomphalus pentangulatus.	

Append to each, also, the name of the great subdivision of the animal or vegetable kingdom to which it belongs.

7. Under what circumstances are mineral veins found to occur, and what do you suppose to be their origin and mode of formation?
8. Give an account of Elie de Beaumont's theory of the elevation of mountain chains, with your opinion respecting its merits and its truth.
9. Give a sketch of the physical geography of the British Islands, France, Spain, North or South America, India, Australia, or any other large country you may select, describing its latitude and longitude, its principal mountains, with the height of their summits, its principal rivers, prevailing winds, general direction of the currents of the neighbouring seas, its wet or dry seasons, and the general character of its climate and its soil.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF A.B.

Examination for the Degree of A.B. Group A. (compulsory).

16th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN.—*Examiner, Bunnell Lewis*, M.A.

Translate any two of the following extracts:—

VIRGIL—ÆNEID, BOOK II.

Limen erat caecaque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri iactabant irrita Teucri.
Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
Et Danaûm solitae naves et Achaia castra;
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus impulimusque.

VIRGIL—ÆNEID, BOOK V.

Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis; ferit aethera clamor
Nautious, adductis spumant freta varsa lacertis.
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
Non tam praecipites biiugo certamine campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora
Concussere iugis pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virûm studiisque faventum
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.

HORACE—SATIRES.

Iamque dies aderat, nil cum procedere lintrem
Sentimus, donec cerebrosus prosilit unus
Ac mulae nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno
Fuste dolat: quarta vix demum exponimur hora.
Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha;
Millia tum pransi tria repimus atque subimus
Impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur.
Huc venturus erat Maecenas optimus atque
Cocceius, missi magnis de rebus uterque
Legati, aversos soliti componere amicos.
Hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus
Illinere . . . interea Maecenas advenit atque
Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fontein, ad unguem
Factus homo, Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus

HORACE—ARS POETICA.

Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis:
Sic animis natum inventumque poëma invandis,
Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of A.B.

Group A. (compulsory).

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit,
Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae:
Qui nescit versus tamen audet fingere. Quidni?
Liber et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem
Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni.
Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva,
Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens.

SALLUST—CATILINE.

Igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere; magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii. Caesar beneficiis atque munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitae Cato. Ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Caesar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus est. In altero miseris perfugium erat, in altero malis pernicies; illius facilitas, huius constantia laudabatur. Postremo Caesar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus sua neglegere, nihil denegare, quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium, exercitum, novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset.

TERENCE—ADELPHI.

Sy. Tace, egomet conveniam jam ipsum: cupidè accipiet faxo, atque etiam
Bene dicet secum esse actum. Quid istuc, Sannio, est, quod te audio
Cum hero nescio quid concertâsse? *Sa.* nunquam vidi iniquiùs
Concertationem comparatam, quàm quae hodie inter nos fuit:
Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus.
Sy. Tua culpa. *Sa.* quid agerem? *Sy.* adolescenti morem gestum oportuit.
Sa. Qui potui meliùs, qui hodie usque os praebui? *Sy.* age, scis quid loquar?
Pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum interdum est lucrum. *Sa.* hui!
Sy. Metuisti, si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum,
Atque adolescenti esses morigeratus, hominum homo stultissime,
Ne non tibi istuc foeneraret? *Sa.* Ego spem pretio non emo.
Sy. Nunquam rem facies: abi, nescis inescare homines, Sannio.

TERENCE—PHORMIO.

Ph. Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abiisse? *Ge.* admodum.
Ph. Phanium relictam solam? *Ge.* sic. *Ph.* et iratum senem?
Ge. Oppidò. *Ph.* ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit:
Tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum: accingere.
Ge. Obsecro te. *Ph.* si rogitabit. *Ge.* in te spes est. *Ph.* eccere,
Quid si reddet? *Ge.* tu impulisti. *Ph.* sic opinor. *Ge.* subveni.
Ph. Cedo senem: jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia.
Ge. Quid ages? *Ph.* quid vis? nisi utî maneat Phanium; atque ex crimine hoc
Antiphonem eripiam; atque in me omnem iram derivem senis.
Ge. O vir fortis, atque amicus! verùm hoc saepe, Phormio,
Vereor, ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique. *Ph.* ah,
Non ita est: factum est periclum; jam pedum visa est via.

CICERO—ORAT. I. IN CATILINAM.

Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem: jam intelliges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios—non agam obscure—in M. Laecae domum: convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? convincam, si negas. Video enim hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt. O di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? quam rem publicam habemus? in qua urbe vivimus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent.

TACITUS—AGRICOLA.

Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguuntur magnae animae, placide quiescas, nosque domum tuam ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est. admiratione te potius et immortalibus laudibus et, si natura suppediget, imitando colamus. is verus honos, ea coniunctissimi cuiusque pietas: id filiae quoque uxorique praeceperim, sic patris, sic mariti memoriam venerari, ut omnia facta dictaque eius secum revolvant, formamque ac figuram animi magis quam corporis complectantur, non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus quae marmore aut aere finguntur, sed ut vultus hominum, ita simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt, forma mentis aeterna, quam tenere et exprimere non per alienam materiam et artem, sed tuis ipse moribus possis.

TACITUS—GERMANIA.

Vetustissimos se nobilissimosque Suevorum Semnones memorant. fides antiquitatis religione firmatur. stato tempore in silvam auguriis patrum et prisca formidine sacram omnes eiusdem sanguinis populi legationibus coëunt, caesoque publice homine celebrant barbare ritus horrenda primordia. est et alia luco reverentia. nemo nisi vinculo ligatus ingreditur, ut minor et potestatem numinis prae se ferens. si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum: per humum evolvuntur. eoque omnis superstitio respicit, tamquam indo initia gentis, ibi regnator omnium deus, cetera subiecta atque parentia. adicit auctoritatem fortuna Semnonum: centum pagis habitant; magnoque corpore efficitur, ut se Suevorum caput credant.

1. Write short explanatory notes on the passages which you have translated.

2. Give the principal parts of the verbs caedo, seco, rumpo, lavo, jungo, scindo, gaudeo, also the comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives, dives, exterus, dexter, nequam.

3. Draw a map of that part of Africa which was known to the Romans.

4. Give an account of the Constitution of Servius Tullius, with references to the authors from whom we derive our knowledge of this subject.

5. Explain the Choriambic metres used by Horace.

6. Write the following passage, with the quantity of each syllable marked:—

Rem publicam, Quirites, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortunas, coniuges, liberosque vestros atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperii, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis e flamma atque ferro ac paene ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis.

7. Translate into Latin prose—

Day was now dawning; and as the army was beginning to get into certain order and tranquillity, the arrows of the Parthians fell upon the rear, and the signal for battle was given to the light armed troops. The heavy-armed, covering one another, as before, with their shields, stood the assault of the missiles, the enemy not venturing to come near. The first ranks advancing slowly in this form, the river was seen, and Antonius, drawing up his cavalry on the banks, in face of the enemy, carried the weak across first.

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16*th September*, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK.—*Examiner, William Nesbitt*, A.M.

Translate any two of the following passages, and write answers to the questions appended to the passages you select:—

1. HOMER—ILIAD, iv., 422–445.

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν ἀγιαλῷ πολυηχεῖ κῦμα θαλάσσης
ὄρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον Ζεφύρου ὑπὸ κινήσαντος·
πάντῳ μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ' ἄκρας
κυρτὸν ἰὸν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἁλὸς ἄχνην·
ὡς τότ' ἐπασσύτεροι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε. κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος
ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν—οὐδέ κεν φαίης
τόσσον λαὸν ἕπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδήν—
σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσιν
τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἱμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.
Τρῶες δ', ὥστ' ὄιες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίαι ἑστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν,
ἀζηχὲς μεμακυῖαι, ἀκούουσαι ὄπα ἀρνῶν,
ὣς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρώρει.
οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς,
ἀλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες.
ὦρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἄρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
δεῖμός τ' ἠδὲ φόβος καὶ ἔρις ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα,
Ἄρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη ἑτάρη τε,
ἥ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει.
ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοίιον ἔμβαλε μέσσῳ
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν.

(*a*) Parse the words δειδιότες, εἱμένοι, μεμακυῖαι, ὀρώρει, ὦρσε. (*b*) Explain and derive the words ἐπασσύτερον, νωλεμέως, ἀζηχές, πολυπάμονος, ἄμοτον. (*c*) To what use has Virgil turned Homer's description of ἔρις?

2. HERODOTUS, I., 32.

Οὕτω ὦν, ὦ Κροῖσε, πᾶν ἐστι ἄνθρωπος συμφορή. Ἐμοὶ δὲ σὺ καὶ πλουτέειν μὲν μέγα φαίνεαι, καὶ βασιλεὺς εἶναι πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἐκεῖνο δὲ τό εἴρεό με, οὔκω σε ἐγὼ λέγω, πρὶν ἂν τελευτήσαντα καλῶς τόν αἰῶνα πύθωμαι. Οὐ γάρ τοι ὁ μέγα πλούσιος μᾶλλον τοῦ ἐπ' ἡμέρην ἔχοντος ὀλβιώτερός ἐστι, εἰ μή οἱ τύχη ἐπίσποιτο πάντα καλὰ ἔχοντα τελευτῆσαι εὖ τὸν βίον. Πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ζάπλουτοι ἀνθρώπων, ἀνόλβιοί εἰσι· πολλοὶ δὲ μετρίως ἔχοντες βίου, εὐτυχέες. Ὁ μὲν δὴ μέγα πλούσιος, ἀνόλβιος δὲ, δυοῖσι προέχει τοῦ εὐτυχέος μούνοισι· οὗτος δὲ, τοῦ πλουσίου καὶ ἀνολβίου πολλοῖσι. Ὁ μέν, ἐπιθυμίην ἐκτελέσαι, καὶ ἄτην μεγάλην προσπεσοῦσαν ἐνεῖκαι δυνατώτερος· ὁ δὲ, τοισίδε προέχει ἐκείνου· ἄτην μὲν καὶ ἐπιθυμίην οὐκ ὁμοίως δυνατὸς ἐκείνῳ ἐνεῖκαι, ταῦτα δὲ ἡ εὐτυχίη οἱ ἀπερύκει· ἄπηρος δέ ἐστι, ἄνουσος, ἀπαθὴς κακῶν, εὔπαις, εὐειδής. Εἰ δὲ πρὸς τούτοισι ἔτι τελευτήσει τόν βίον εὖ, οὗτος ἐκεῖνος τὸν σὺ ζητεῖς· ὄλβιος κεκλῆσθαι ἄξιός ἐστι· πρὶν δ' ἂν τελευτήσῃ, ἐπισχέειν, μηδὲ καλέειν κω ὄλβιον, ἀλλ' εὐτυχέα. Τὰ πάντα μέν νυν ταῦτα συλλαβεῖν ἄνθρωπον ἐόντα ἀδύνατόν ἐστι, ὥσπερ χώρη οὐδεμία καταρκέει πάντα ἑωυτῇ παρέχουσα, ἀλλὰ ἄλλο μὲν ἔχει, ἑτέρου δὲ ἐπιδέεται· ἡ δὲ ἂν τὰ πλεῖστα ἔχῃ, ἀρίστη αὕτη· ὡς δὲ καὶ ἀνθρώπου σῶμα ἓν οὐδὲν αὔταρκές ἐστι· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔχει, ἄλλου δὲ ἐνδεές ἐστι· ὃς δ' ἂν αὐτῶν πλεῖστα ἔχων διατελέῃ, καὶ ἔπειτα τελευτήσῃ εὐχαρίστως τὸν βίον, οὗτος παρ' ἐμοὶ τὸ οὔνομα τοῦτο, ὦ βασιλεῦ, δίκαιός ἐστι φέρεσθαι. Σκοπέειν δὲ χρὴ παντός χρήματος τὴν τελευτὴν κῆ ἀποβήσεται. Πολλοῖσι γὰρ δὴ ὑποδέξας ὄλβον ὁ θεὸς, προῤῥίζους ἀνέτρεψε.

(*a*) Turn into Attic Greek from Εἰ δὲ πρὸς τούτοισι to the end. (*b*) Give the voice, mood, and tense of the words πύθωμαι, ἐπίσποιτο, ενεῖκαι, ἐπισχέειν. (*c*) Explain the constructions εἰ μή οἱ τύχη ἐπίσποιτο πάντα καλὰ ἔχοντα κ. τ. λ.—μετρίως ἔχοντες βίου—πρὶν δ' ἂν τελευτήσῃ, ἐπισχέειν—οὗτος δίκαιός ἐστι φέρεσθαι—προῤῥίζους ἀνέτρεψε.

3. ÆSCHYLUS—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS, 307–329.

ὁρῶ, Προμηθεῦ, καὶ παραινέσαι γέ σοι
θέλω τὰ λῷστα, καίπερ ὄντι ποικίλῳ
γίγνωσκε σαυτὸν, καὶ μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους
νέους· νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.
εἰ δ' ὧδε τραχεῖς καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους
ῥίψεις, τάχ' ἄν σου καὶ μάκραν ἀνωτέρω
θακῶν κλύοι Ζεὺς, ὥστε σοι τὸν νῦν χόλον
παρόντα μόχθων παιδιὰν εἶναι δοκεῖν.
ἀλλ', ὦ ταλαίπωρ', ἃς ἔχεις ὀργὰς ἄφες,
ζήτει δὲ τῶνδε πημάτων ἀπαλλαγάς.
ἀρχαῖ' ἴσως σοι φαίνομαι λέγειν τάδε·
τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῆς ἄγαν ὑψηγόρου
γλώσσης, Προμηθεῦ, τἀπίχειρα γίγνεται.
σὺ δ' οὐδέπω ταπεινὸς, οὐδ' εἴκεις κακοῖς,
πρὸς τοῖς παροῦσι δ' ἄλλα προσλαβεῖν θέλεις.
οὔκουν ἐμοί γε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ
πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, ὁρῶν ὅτι
τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος κρατεῖ.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν εἶμι καὶ πειράσομαι
ἐὰν δύνωμαι τῶνδέ σ' ἐκλῦσαι πόνων.
σὺ δ' ἡσύχαζε, μηδ' ἄγαν λαβροστόμει.
ἦ οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀκριβῶς, ὢν περισσόφρων, ὅτι
γλώσσῃ ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται.

(*a*) Explain and derive the words λῷστα, τἀπίχειρα, ὑπεύθυνος, λαβροστόμει, περισσόφρων. (*b*) Illustrate by parallels the phrases μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους, ἀρχαῖα λέγειν, πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς. (*c*) Explain the use of καί in the sentence νέος γὰρ καὶ τύραννος ἐν θεοῖς.

4. EURIPIDES—MEDEA, 522–546.

δεῖ μ', ὡς ἔοικε, μὴ κακὸν φῦναι λέγειν,
ἀλλ' ὥστε ναὸς κεδνὸν οἰακοστρόφον
ἄκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις ὑπεκδραμεῖν
τὴν σὴν στόμαργον, ὦ γύναι, γλωσσαλγίαν.
ἐγὼ δ', ἐπειδὴ καὶ λίαν πυργοῖς χάριν,
Κύπριν νομίζω τῆς ἐμῆς ναυκληρίας
σώτειραν εἶναι θεῶν τε κἀνθρώπων μόνην.
σοὶ δ' ἔστι μὲν νοῦς λεπτὸς, ἀλλ' ἐπίφθονος
λόγος διελθεῖν, ὡς Ἔρως σ' ἠνάγκασε
τάξοις ἀφύκτοις τοὐμὸν ἐκσῶσαι δέμας.
ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀκριβῶς αὐτὰ θήσομαι λίαν·
ὅπῃ γὰρ οὖν ὤνησας, οὐ κακῶς ἔχει,
μείζω δὲ μέντοι τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας
εἴληφας ἢ δέδωκας, ὡς ἐγὼ φράσω.
πρῶτον μὲν Ἑλλάδ' ἀντὶ βαρβάρου χθονὸς
γαῖαν κατοικεῖς, καὶ δίκην ἐπίστασαι,
νόμοις τε χρῆσθαι, μὴ πρὸς ἰσχύος χάριν.
πάντες δέ σ' ᾔσθοντ' οὖσαν Ἕλληνες σοφὴν,
καὶ δόξαν ἔσχες· εἰ δὲ γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις
ὅροισιν ᾤκεις, οὐκ ἂν ἦν λόγος σέθεν.
εἴη δ' ἔμοιγε μήτε χρυσὸς ἐν δόμοις,
μήτ' Ὀρφέως καλλίον ὑμνῆσαι μέλος
εἰ μὴ 'πίσημος ἡ τύχη γένοιτό μοι.
τοσαῦτα μέντοι τῶν ἐμῶν πόνων πέρι
ἔλεξ'· ἅμιλλαν γὰρ σὺ προὔθηκας λόγων

(*a*) Parse the words φῦναι, ὑπεκδραμεῖν, ὤνησας, προὔθηκας. (*b*) Give the rule for accentuating words joined together by crasis. (*c*) Explain and derive the words οἰακοστρόφον, στόμαργος, γλωσσαλγία, πυργοῖς. (*d*) Explain the metaphor involved in ἄκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις ὑπεκδραμεῖν. (*e*) Trace the connexion in the sentence σοὶ δ' ἔστι . . . . δέμας.

5. XENOPHON—ANABASIS, iii., 4, 19–23.

Ἔνθα δὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔγνωσαν ὅτι πλαίσιον ἰσόπλευρον πονηρὰ τάξις εἴη, πολεμίων ἑπομένων. Ἀνάγκη γάρ ἐστιν, ἢν μὲν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου, ἢ ὅδου στενωτέρας οὔσης ἢ ὀρέων ἀναγκαζόντων ἢ γεφύρας, ἐκθλίβεσθαι τοὺς ὁπλίτας καὶ πορεύεσθαι πονήρως, ἅμα μὲν πιεζομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ταραττομένους· ὥστε δυσχρήστους εἶναι ἀνάγκη ἀτάκτους ὄντας. ὅταν δ' αὖ διάσχῃ τὰ κέρατα, ἀνάγκη διασπᾶσθαι τοὺς τότε ἐκθλιβομένους καὶ κενὸν γίνεσθαι τὸ μέσον τῶν κεράτων καὶ ἀθυμεῖν τοὺς ταῦτα πάσχοντας, τῶν πολεμίων ἑπομένων. καὶ ὁπότε δέοι γέφυραν διαβαίνειν ἢ ἄλλην τινὰ διάβασιν, ἔσπευδεν

APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of A.B.

Group A. (compulsory).

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of A.B

(Group A compulsory)

ἕκαστος βουλόμενος φθάσαι πρῶτος· καὶ εὐεστῶτον ἦν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς πολεμίοις. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἔγνωσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, ἐποίησαν ἐξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας καὶ λοχαγοὺς ἐπέστησαν καὶ ἄλλους πεντηκοντήρας καὶ ἄλλους ἐνωμοτάρχας. οὗτοι δὲ πορευόμενοι [οἱ λοχαγοί], ὁπότε μὲν συγκύψειε τὰ κέρατα, ὑπέμενον ὑπτεροι, ὥστε μὴ ἐνοχλεῖν τοῖς κέρασι, τότε δὲ παρῆγον ἔξωθεν τῶν κεράτων. ὑπό τε δὲ δόξαν αἱ πλευραὶ τοῦ πλαισίου, τὸ μέσον ἃ ἐξεπίμπλασαν, εἰ μὲν στενότερον εἴη τὸ δόξαν, κατὰ λόχους, εἰ δὲ πλατύτερον, κατὰ πεντηκοστύς, εἰ δὲ πάνυ πλατύ, κατ' ἐνωμοτίας, ὥστε ἀεὶ ἔκπλεων εἶναι τὸ μέσον. εἰ δὲ καὶ ἐμβαίνειν τινὰ δέοι διάβασιν ἢ γέφυραν, οὐκ ἐταράττοντο, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ μέρει οἱ λοχαγοὶ διέβαινον καὶ εἴ που δέοι τι τῆς φάλαγγος ἐπιπαρῆσαν οὗτοι. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας

(*a*) Explain the construction εὐεστῶτον ἦν . . τοῖς πολεμίοις. (*b*) What is the force of ἄν in the phrase τὸ μέσον ἂν ἐξεπίμπλασαν. (*c*) Point out the construction of τῆς φάλαγγος, in the last sentence.

6. LUCIAN—CHARON.

ΕΡΜ. Ἐλπίδες, ὦ Χάρων, καὶ δείματα, καὶ ἄνοιαι, καὶ ἡδοναί, καὶ φιλαργυρίαι, καὶ ὀργαί, καὶ μίση, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. ταύτων δὲ ἡ ἄγνοια μὲν κάτω ξυναναμέμικται αὐτοῖς, καὶ ξυμπολιτεύεται γε, νὴ Δία, καὶ τὸ μῖσος, καὶ ἡ ὀργή, καὶ ζηλοτυπία, καὶ ἀμαθία, καὶ ἀπορία, καὶ φιλαργυρία. ὁ φόβος δέ, καὶ ἐλπίδες, ὑπεράνω πετόμενοι, ὁ μὲν ἐμπίπτων ἐκπλήττει ἐνίοτε καὶ ὑποπτήσσειν ποιεῖ· αἱ δ' ἐλπίδες ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς αἰωρούμενοι, ὁπόσ' ἂν μάλιστα οἴηται τις ἐπιλήψεσθαι αὐτῶν, ἀναπτάμενοι οἴχονται, κεχρικότας αὐτοὺς ἀπολιποῦσαι ὅπερ καὶ τὸν Τάνταλον κάτω τάσχοντα ὁρᾷς ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος· ἢν δ' ἀτενίσῃς, κατόψει καὶ Μοῖρας ἄνω ἐπιλωβούσας ἑκάστῳ τὸν ἄτρακτον, ἀφ' οὗ ἠρτῆσθαι ξυμβέβηκεν ἅπαντας ἐκ λεπτῶν νημάτων. ὁρᾷς καθάπερ ἀράχνιά τινα καταβαίνοντα ἐφ' ἕκαστον ἀπὸ τῶν ἀτράκτων; ΧΑΡ. Ὁρῶ πάνυ λεπτὸν ἑκάστῳ νῆμα ἐπιπεπλεγμένον γε τὰ πολλὰ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκείνῳ ἕκειτο δὲ ἄλλῳ. ΕΡΜ. Εἰκότως, ὦ πορθμεῦ· εἱμαρται γὰρ ἐκείνῳ μὲν, ὑπὸ τούτου φονευθῆναι· τούτῳ δέ, ὑπ' ἄλλου· καὶ κληρονομῆσαί γε τοῦτον μὲν ἐκείνου, ὅτου ἂν ᾖ μικρότερον τὸ νῆμα· ἐκεῖνον δὲ αὖ τούτου· τοιόνδε γὰρ τι ἡ ἐπιπλοκὴ δηλεῖ. ὁρᾷς δ' οὖν ἀπὸ λέπτου κρεμαμένους ἅπαντας; καὶ οὗτος μὲν ἀναστασθεὶς ἄνω μετεωρός ἐστι, καὶ μενὰ μικρὸν καταπεσὼν ἀπορβαγέντος τοῦ λίνου, ἐπειδὰν μηκέτι ἀντέχῃ πρὸς τὸ βάρος, μέγαν τὸν ψόφον ἐργάσεται. οὗτος δὲ ὀλίγον ἀπὸ γῆς αἰωρούμενος, ἢν καὶ πέτῃ, ἀψοφητὶ κείσεται, μόγις καὶ τοῖς γείτοσιν ἐξακουσθέντος τοῦ πτώματος.

(*a*) Parse the words πετόμενοι, ἀναπτάμενοι, κεχρικότας, εἱμαρται, κρεμαμένους, ἀπορβαγέντος. (*b*) Explain the formation of adverbs ending in ι, as ἀψοφητί. (*c*) Why is κληρονομῆσαι construed with a genitive case.

1. (*a*) Mention the leading dialects in Greek, and name some of the writers in each.
   (*b*) What is the earliest authenticated date in Grecian history?
   (*c*) Enumerate the great divisions of Greek literature, and give, approximately, the date of the rise of each.
2. (*a*) What were the original person-endings of the Greek verb, and whence were they derived?
   (*b*) Give the forms of the verbs εἰμί, εἶμι, and οἶδα, in use in Attic Greek.
3. Translate into Greek—
   (*a*) He thought that he was wise.
   (*b*) The Lacedæmonians having ordered two statues to be made offered them up in place of Pausanias.

(*c*) It is not possible that the same person should at once know and not know the same thing.
(*d*) There is no exhortation so beautiful that it can make, on the very day that they hear it, good men out of those who are not good.
(*e*) Since Cyrus is dead, there is no one for whose sake we should wish to injure the king's country, nor yet desire to kill (the king) himself.
(*f*) We, after our city had been laid waste by the Persians, obtained the first place among the Greeks, by fearing and by paying attention to our affairs; but when we thought that we possessed an invincible power, we were within a hair's breadth of being reduced to utter slavery.

17th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor De Vericour.*

FRENCH.

I.

Translate into English:—

Visitez Smyrne, Constantinople, la Syrie, le Liban; entrez dans les monastères, dans les hospices, dans les temples, dans les maisons d'éducation des deux sexes dirigés par des hommes et par des femmes de tous les ordres monastiques qui se consacrent au soulagement des infirmités humaines ou à l'enseignement religieux, depuis les sœurs de charité jusqu'aux lazaristes, et demandez à ces innombrables établissements pieux s'il y a jamais manqué de faveur et de protection envers eux dans l'empire. Ils vous répondront tous en bénissant l'impartialité bienveillante des Ottomans et le nom du sultan. Il n'existe pas de ville en France où les consciences et leurs œuvres soient plus inviolables et plus favorisées que dans ces capitales, dans ces villes, dans ces campagnes, au sud et au nord du Liban. Ce n'est pas là qu'il faut chercher des martyrs. Toutes les libertés se tiennent. L'Européen sait trop quelle liberté de conscience la Russie apporte à la pointe de ses baïonnettes à l'Orient et à l'Occident.

DE LAMARTINE.

II.

"La guerre n'est qu'un état transitoire des peuples. A mesure que nous avançons ses prétextes changent et ses justifications se moralisent. Or, sur cette route de la perfectibilité il n'y a de dénouement que la paix, puisqu'il n'y a que la paix qui soit humaine et raisonnable. A mesure que nos facultés divines se développent, les armes tombent de nos mains; nous commençons par douter du droit d'égorger nos semblables, et nous finissons par gémir de notre égarement. Ah! si nous étions nés pour ces massacres, Dieu n'eût pas mis en nous la conscience qui n'y attache que le remords, le sentiment moral qui les condamne, et la raison qui les maudit."

GERMAN.

I.

Translate into English:—

"Mir dünkt," die Aufgabe der historischen Novellistik liege darin, auf dem Grund der Gesittungszustände einer gegebenen Zeit freigeformte Charaktere in ihren Leidenschaften und Conflicten walten zu lassen. Die Scene ist historisch. Es sind dann aber—kurz gesagt—erfundene Personen, die in den Vordergrund treten, die mit seinem Pinsel ausgemalt werden sollen—eine erfundene Handlung, die ich eurisch frei gestalten kann, keine geschichtliche, wenigstens keine weltgeschichtliche. . . Weltgeschichtliche Geschicke mögen von Ferne hereinragen, weltgeschichtliche Personen im Hintergrunde über die Bühne des historischen Romanes schreiten. Der Boden aber, worauf sich die erfundene Handlung bewegt, ruhe auf den Pfeilern der Zeitgeschichte; die Luft, worin die erdichteten Personen athmen, sei die Luft ihres Jahrhunderts; die Gedanken, davon sie bewegt werden, seien ein Spiegel der weltgeschichtlichen Ideen ihrer

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Tage. Dieses nenne ich "culturgeschichtliche Novellistik." "In meinen culturgeschichtlichen Novellen habe ich dieses neue Feld in einer vielleicht neuen Weise urbar zu machen versucht. Ein Culturhistoriker hat diese Novellen geschrieben, dem sie aus seinen liebsten Studien, aus seinen traulichsten Jugenderinnerungen so unter der Hand hervorgewachsen sind: würde sich nun diese Hand zugleich als eine künstlerisch gestaltende erweisen, dann könnte man's ein glückliches Zusammentreffen nennen."

W. H. Riehl.

II.

"Wenn die Natur verabscheut, so spricht sie es laut aus. Das Geschöpf, das nicht seyn soll, kann nicht werden, das Geschöpf, das falsch lebt, wird früh zerstört. Unfruchtbarkeit, kümmerliches Daseyn, frühzeitiges Zerfallen, — das sind ihre Flüche, die Kennzeichen ihrer Strenge. Nur durch unmittelbare Folgen straft sie. Da! Seht um euch her, und, was verboten und verflucht ist, wird euch in die Augen fallen. In der Stille des Klosters und im Geräusche der Welt sind tausend Handlungen geschäftigt und geübt, auf denen ihr Fluch ruht. Auf bequemen Müssiggang so gut wie auf überstrengte Arbeit, auf Willkür und Ueberfluß wie auf Noth und Mangel, sieht sie mit traurigen Augen nieder. Zur Müssigkeit reft sie: Wahe sind alle ihre Verhältnisse, und ruhig alle ihre Wirkungen."

Göthe.

Italian.

I.

Translate into English:—

Cincinnato trovandosi in villa, ed arando il suo podere, ebbe la nuova che, in un urgente bisogno della repubblica, era stato creato dittatore di Roma; onde, girati gli occhi intorno alle sue coltivazioni, disse sospirando: Dunque perderò io il frutto di quest' anno! come s' egli stimasse più quello, che la suprema dignità nella patria. E ciò non deve far maraviglia; poichè chi conosce appieno i beni ed i piaceri della villa, non può sopportare l' imbarazzo delle gran signorie e degli amplissimi stati. Virgilio disse a questo proposito:—

"O troppo fortunati contadini,
Se conosceste il ben de' vostri campi!"

II.

Portatevi bene.—Egli la di cui salute è buona.—Questa pratica non mi piace.—Siete due capi d'opera.—Voi campate bene.—Vuol ammogliarsi con una donna ignobile.—I rei si tradirono fra i loro.—I re sono sempre adulati.—Non hanno bei tratti.—E un mio paesano.—Siete un Contadino?—Facciamo un po'di scandaglio.—Si sono digustati.—E nelle sue tenute."

Translate into French, or German, or Italian:—

I was ever of opinion that the honest man, who married and brought up a large family, did more service than he who continued single, and only talked of population. From this motive, I had scarce taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony and choose my wife as she did her wedding gown, not for a fine glossy surface but such qualities as would wear well. To do her justice, she was a goodnatured, notable woman, and as for breeding, there were few country ladies who could show more. She could read any English book without much spelling; but for pickling, preserving, and cookery, none could excel her. She prided herself also upon being an excellent contriver in housekeeping, though I could never find that we grew richer with all her contrivances.

Vicar of Wakefield.

18th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

Mathematics.—*Examiner, George Boole*, ll.d.

1. Define a fraction. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$, to simple fractions.

2. Give the arithmetical definition of proportion, and prove that if $a:b::c:d$, then $a^2+b^2:a^2-b^2::c^2+d^2:c^2-d^2$.

3. Express the French kilogramme of 2·20486 lbs. avoirdupois in lbs., oz., and dr.

Appendix II.

Examination for the Degrees of A.B.

Group A. (compulsory).

4. Distinguish between interest and discount. Find the interest of £262 10*s.* for one year at 5 per cent., and the discount on £262 10*s.* due one year hence at 5 per cent.

5. Solve the equation $\frac{x}{2}-\frac{x-1}{3}=8-\frac{3x}{5}$, and state distinctly the axioms employed.

6. The area of a rectangle is $63\frac{3}{4}$ yards, and its length exceeds its breadth by one yard. Find the length and the breadth.

7. Solve the equations $x+y=6$, $x^2+y^2=18\frac{1}{2}$. On what principle is it that the values of x in the above system furnish, when taken in another order, the values of y? How might the equations, considered with reference to this property, be described?

8. What is a logarithm, and in what respect do systems of logarithms differ? Prove that in any system—

$$Log.\ xyz = log.\ x + log.\ y + log.\ z.$$
$$Log.\ x^n = n\ log.\ x.$$

9. Give the meanings and origins of the words Definition, Proposition, Axiom. Mention any axioms which you consider as peculiar to geometry, and any which you regard as common to geometry and algebra.

10. Prove, both by geometry and by algebra, that the square of a divided line is equal to the squares of its parts, together with twice their rectangle. On what general principle does the application of algebra to geometry rest?

11. Show, geometrically, how to reduce any rectilineal figure to a triangle of equal area.

12. Similar plane rectilineal figures are as the squares of their homologous sides, or of any homologous lines involved in their construction. Prove this, and state on what principle the proposition may be extended to curvilineal figures.

13. By what technical term do we express that two lines are not measurable by any common unit? Prove that the side and the diagonal of a square are lines of this description.

14. Give Euclid's definition of proportion. Does there exist any connexion, and if so, endeavour to explain it, between the Euclidean doctrine of proportion and the doctrine of limits?

15. Prove that in any plane triangle

$$\cos.\ C=\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2}{2\,a\,b}.$$

and show from this formula that the sum of two sides is greater, and their difference less, than the third side.

22nd September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

Mathematics.—*Examiner, George Boole*, ll.d.

1. Solve the simultaneous equations—

$$\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+y}}=a-\sqrt{x+y}$$
$$\sqrt{y+\sqrt{x+y}}=b-\sqrt{x+y}$$

2. Assuming the truth of the binomial theorem when the index is a positive integer, prove it when the index is a positive fraction.

3. Explain the genesis of the higher algebraic equations from simple equations, and show how the coefficients may be expressed as symmetrical functions of the roots.

4. Deduce an expression for the sine of any angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

5. Prove that—

$$\text{cosec. A}+\text{cosec. B}-\frac{\sin.\ (A+B)}{\sin.\ A\ \sin.\ B}=\tan.\ \frac{A}{2}+\tan.\ \frac{B}{2}$$

6. Determine the numerical ratio of the area of a regular octagon to that of a square inscribed in the same circle.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of A.B.

Group B.

17th September. 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SPECIAL GROUP B.—ENGLISH PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.—*Examiner, Geo. L. Craik*, A.M.

1. Give an account of one or more of the following works, noting especially the age, the subject, and the general character and more remarkable peculiarities of the language:—Layamon's Brut; The Ormulum; Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle; Robert de Brunne's Chronicle; The Visions of Piers Plonghman.

2. Enumerate the principal poems of Chaucer; state when he lived: and note the principal respects in which his English differs from that of the preceding period, and from that of the present day.

3. Enumerate, in chronological order, the more eminent English poets since the middle of the sixteenth century, mentioning the time in which each lived, and describing the general character of his poetry, with references to one or more of his works.

4. Explain and account for the two senses of the word *Etymology*.

5. What was the original import of the English substantive noun termination *ster*, as in *songster, webster?* And what is the explanation of the modern forms, *songstress, seamstress?*

6. What is the explanation of the form *children?*

7. What are the changes of import through which the forms *ye* and *you* have passed since the Anglo-Saxon stage of the language?

8. What is *one* in the expressions, *One cannot know every thing*, and *No one can know every thing?*

9. What is the history of the modern English infinitive as formed by the prefix *to?*

10. What was the old distinction, in English, between the preterite indicative active and the past participle passive of the verb, in cases where they are now the same?

11. Explain the position of the English language in what is commonly called the Indo-European family.

12. Every candidate will write a short but careful essay on one of the following subjects:—

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, or his House of Fame.

The poetical genius of Spenser, as exhibited in his Faery Queen.

The principal modern imitations and paraphrases of any of the poems of Chaucer.

The genius and manner of any eminent English poet of the present century.

Dublin and its environs.

The English Language, as compared with any other language or languages.

18th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LOGIC.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

The candidates will confine their attention to one question out of each of the following pairs of questions:

A. I. Give a brief account of the life of Aristotle. Under what circumstances was his philosophy introduced into Rome? Through what *medium* was it communicated to the Latin Schoolmen? Enumerate the most eminent Schoolmen.

II. Define Logic, considered as a Science, and as an Art. Explain the remark, that "Reasoning comprehends inferring and proving." Enumerate the *discursive* faculties, with their respective functions, defects, and logical aids.

B. I. Define Generalization as distinguished from Abstraction. Define Class, and describe the mental process in the formation of classes. How are the Extension and Comprehension of terms related? What is a *connotative* term? The word "species" is used in Natural History in a sense different from its logical import.

II. Show that the Distribution or non-distribution of the Predicate is entirely independent of the *quantity* of the proposition: *e.g.*, that (according to the generally received system) the predicate of A is never, and that of O always, distributed. Account logically for the common remark, that it is difficult to prove a negative.

C. I. Define Conversion and Opposition. To what logical purposes are they subservient? What propositions are *simply* converted? Convert "All equilateral triangles are equiangular." What is conversion *by contraposition* (or *negation*)? Convert in this way, "All tradewinds depend on heat;" and the hypothetical, "If all wages be regulated by the price of food, an English labourer will have higher wages than an American."

II. Enunciate the law of Contradiction. Why is this kind of opposition said to be the most logical? Give some instances of Contrary and Contradictory terms, and of Contrary and Contradictory propositions. In the line,

"Dum vitant stulti vitia, in *contraria* currunt,"

we have the practical form of a logical error with respect to opposition.

D. I. What is the fundamental principle of reasoning, according to Whately? What, according to Mill? Does the difference seem to you essential? Define a Sorites. How must the Dictum be extended so as to include this form of reasoning? Why can there be only one negative premise in a sorites? How is the sorites reduced to a series of syllogisms? Determine the number of the syllogisms.

II. Show that O cannot be a premise in the first, or fourth, Figure: that the second proves only *negatives;* and the third, only *particulars*. It has been remarked that a great part of the reasoning in Butler's Analogy may be exhibited in the third figure: without any knowledge of the subject-matter of the book, what may you infer from this as to the argumentative process?

E. I. *a.* "I am not of the mind of those speculators," said Burke, "who seem assured that all states have the same period of infancy, manhood, and decrepitude, that are found in individuals. Parallels of this sort rather furnish similitudes to illustrate or to adorn, than supply analogies from whence to reason. The objects which are attempted to be forced into an analogy are not found in the same classes of existence. Individuals are physical beings—commonwealths are not physical but moral essences." State, in syllogistic form, the above instance of fallacious analogical inference (and also Burke's refutation), specifying the Figure, Mood, and Reduct.

b. "It is fit, before I leave this subject, to take notice of one manifest mistake in the rules of syllogisms, viz., that no syllogistic reasoning can be right and conclusive but what has, at least, one general proposition in it. As if we could not reason, and have knowledge, about *particulars:* whereas, in truth, the matter rightly considered, the immediate object of all our reasoning and knowledge, is nothing but particulars. Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only about the ideas existing in his own mind, which are truly, every one of them, particular existences;"—(*Locke*). Show that Locke here confounds *particular* propositions with *singular;* and distinguish them. How are *singular* propositions treated in logic in reference to *quantity*, and why?

II. State the legitimate, and the fallacious modes of inference in Hypothetical syllogisms. A single rational principle respecting Consequence exposes the invalidity of the latter modes. "Logic is worthy of being cultivated, if Aristotle be regarded as infallible: but he is not: logic, therefore, is not worthy of being cultivated;" point out the fallacy. Can Hypotheticals be reduced to Categoricals? In what form would they then appear?

F. I. Define Probability. How is Probable evidence essentially distinguished from Demonstrative? What is the origin of the term *moral* certainty? Define Circumstantial evidence; and point out its *logical* defect. Do you know any method of computing the collective value of several (probable) arguments converging to the same result?

II. Define Analogy. Distinguish between the *positive* and *negative* application of this species of evidence. *In what way* is analogy an answer to objections? Into what errors are we liable to fall in analogical reasoning?

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There is also a common fallacious mode of meeting just arguments from analogy.

G. I. Whence does it arise that words are a source of difficulty in our investigations? In what sciences are these difficulties chiefly experienced? How does Bacon describe this fact? What sciences exhibit the best examples of nomenclature? What are *semi-logical* fallacies, and why so called? How do you understand the remark of Hobbes, that "words are the counters of wise men, but the money of fools."

II. What are the rules of Definition? What are the faults of the following definitions:—"A parallelogram is a four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal;" "Life is the sum of the vital functions;" "Words are the signs of thought." Whence arises the difficulty of defining such objects of thought as Time, Space, Motion, &c.

H. I. "We are told by those who lay down rules of philosophizing, that the object of philosophy is to observe particulars, and from these to frame general laws, which may again be applied to the explanation of particulars;—*But the only particulars to which we can, with perfect confidence, apply a general law, are the very particulars that have been before observed by us.*"—(*Dr. Thomas Brown.*) Do you accept this comment of Brown as a true exposition of the aim of inductive philosophy? Wherein consists the characteristic distinction between the old method of philosophizing (*inductio per simplicem enumerationem*) and the Baconian Interpretation of Nature? What is the real aim of philosophy according to Bacon? What is Mill's definition of induction; and by what criterion does he distinguish it from other operations sometimes improperly called inductive?

II. Bacon uses the term "axiom" in a sense different from its ordinary import. Define the term "Laws of Nature;" and point out the fallacy of Montesquieu's inference, "that the moral world is far from being so well governed as the material; for the former, although it has *its laws*, which are invariable, does not observe these laws so constantly as the latter." Are there any *exceptions* to laws of nature? What is the true determination of such supposed cases?

I. I. Mill says that the methods of Agreement and Difference are both methods of *elimination:* state and illustrate the operation denoted by this last term; and the principle of its application in these methods respectively. What is meant by a *crucial instance*, and what is the earliest recorded?

II. What do you mean by the *explanation* of natural phenomena? Define Cause. How is it usually distinguished from Law? How from Condition? Define Final Cause. Who first used the term? How do you account for Bacon's often-quoted disparagement of the study of final causes?

J. I. Did Bacon mean to comprehend moral and political truth within the scope of the inductive method? Does such treatment of moral phenomena imply that there are no *a priori*, or constitutional, principles of moral guidance? Mill thinks that, in these cases, the *deductive* method must be the principal instrument of investigation—why? But is this independent of induction? What is the nearest approach to experiment (in the philosophical sense) in politics?

II. Bacon enumerates three great revolutions or epochs of philosophy. How does he account for the fact that "the great mother of the sciences" was neglected during these periods? How was natural philosophy corrupted in the several schools of ancient philosophy? By what characteristic does he distinguish sciences "founded on nature" from those "founded on opinion?" What other criteria of a science based on sound principles does he insist on?

18th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Maffett*, LL D.

The candidates will confine their attention to one question out of each of the following pairs of questions:—

A. I. Define Psychology as distinguished from Metaphysics, and give the etymology of the latter term. In what sense does Bacon employ it? Who is usually entitled "Father of Modern Psychology?

II. How do philosophers assert the claims of psychology to the title of a real or positive science? What are the two great problems of psychology, and how is their systematic order determined? On this subject Locke has been charged with a radical error of method.

Group B.

B. I. Enumerate the principal philosophical writings of Bacon and Descartes; and approximate to their relative dates. What is the most general distinction between the methods of these philosophers?

II. What were Descartes' Rules of Method? What was his Criterion of Truth? He is charged with a paralogism in the demonstration he offers of an external world.

C. I. Give the date of Locke's Essay; and state, generally, the aim and method of the work. What is usually considered the most valuable portion of it? Who have been its most eminent critics? Cousin, in noticing what he considers the most comprehensive of Locke's errors, lays down a distinction of extensive application in reference to the twofold order of ideas or knowledge?

II. Locke's philosophy has been designated a system of *Empiricism*—why? How does Kant express the relation of experience to knowledge? Locke's definition of Knowledge has been the subject of much criticism: what consequences has it been supposed to involve?

D. I. Whence do we get the idea of Space, according to Locke? Cousin's criticism on Locke's analysis of Space is obviously unjust. What are the remarkable conclusions of Kant respecting Space and Time? What is the doctrine of the Common Sense school on these subjects?

II. What is *Idealism?* The system of Berkeley was based upon prevalent philosophical dogmas. What did he mean by *matter*, in denying its existence? His doctrine of existence is expressed in a well known formula. What was the moral aim of his Immaterialism? What are the false premises in his reasoning, according to his opponents?

E. I. With respect both to the nature of Cause and the origin of the notion, philosophers may be divided into two classes. Is Power merely immediate and invariable antecedence? What was the origin of the notion of cause and effect, according to Hume? On what grounds did he deny the *objective* reality of the relation? How was Hume's scepticism on this subject connected with the philosophical career of Kant? Reid and Kant, who proposed to obviate the principles of Hume in a somewhat similar way, are agreed as to the criterion of an original principle of thought. The essential characters of the principles of Common Sense are reduced to four by Hamilton.

II. In what respects does Locke stand distinct from the French Sensational School? What did Locke mean by Reflection? What was the system of Transformed Sensations, and who was its author? In what school, and by whom, do we find the formula enunciated—"penser c'est sentir?" How do philosophers of this school account for Memory, Judgment, Will, &c?

F. I. Distinguish Consciousness from Reflection and Attention. Is consciousness a special faculty? What are its functions and objects?

II. How has Sensation been distinguished from Perception? Can they exist apart really, or is it only in the way of psychological analysis? What *experimental* proof have we that some of our perceptions are *acquired?* What are the elements in the visual judgment of distance?

G. I. State, briefly, the principle of each of the following theories:—Occasional Causes; Pre-established Harmony; Vision in God. To meet what difficulties were these theories devised? Name their respective authors.

II. On what principle does Hamilton classify the various theories of Perception? "The *one* legitimate

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APPENDIX II. Examination for the Degree of A.B. Group B. and Group C.

doctrine," he says, "may be called *Natural Realism* or *Natural Dualism*." Explain this.

H. I. Define Conception, and distinguish it from Imagination. What philosophers, in ancient and modern times, have attempted to generalize the phenomena of Association? Mention what you conceive to be the best analysis. What is Locke's theory of Association?

II. Can you exhibit any classification of the Emotions? How are these states of mind distinguished from vivid affections of Sense? How from the Will?

I. I. Define the doctrine of Necessity. What side has Locke been supposed to take in this controversy? How does Locke distinguish Will from Desire? How would you distinguish a *voluntary* act from a *spontaneous* act. Is the admission of the principle, "every man acts upon the strongest motive," subversive of Liberty? How did Kant prove and designate the principle of Liberty.

II. Butler states very fully what he considers to be the only legitimate method of inquiry into the existence and characteristics of any affection or principle. Against what selfish system, and by whom promulgated, does he employ this method? Pursuing the same method, he establishes the existence of certain superior principles in human nature; what are these? What is meant by the theory which represents morality to be "founded on will," and what is its error? The law of the land cannot be the ultimate foundation or standard of right and wrong; why?

22nd September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

1. What is meant by the statement, that Jurisprudence is an inductive science.
2. What is the meaning of the phrase, Positive Law?
3. In what sense is it true that there is a Law of Nature which is the source and basis of Positive Law?
4. Is the right of property founded in the law of nature so explained, or is it entirely the creature of Positive Law?
5. Do you consider International Law as Positive Law or not?
6. Prove the fallacy of the doctrine of the social contract.
7. What is the objection to Blackstone's division of legal rights into the rights of persons and the rights of things?
8. Lord Bacon pronounces that "a law may be deemed good which is certain in intimation, just in precept, convenient in the execution, agreeing with the form of polity, and generating virtue in subjects." Do his writings contain rules for securing *all* or *any* of these qualities in a body of laws?
9. "Wherefore never enact declaratory laws unless in those cases where the laws can look back with justice."—*Bacon*. State the reason for this limitation.
10. Explain the maxim: *optimus judex qui minimum sibi relinquit*.
11. Explain the division of laws which Bentham denotes by the terms, *laws substantive and laws adjective*.
12. Mention some recent changes in the law which may be traced to the influence of Bentham's writings.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

1. What are the economic advantages of the division of labour?
2. Show that the doctrine of over production is inconsistent with the first axiom in Political Economy.
3. In what cases does an increasing consumption tend to raise, and in what cases does it tend to lower, the price of commodities?
4. Do you consider the coals used in a manufactory as fixed or as circulating capital?
5. What would be the immediate, and what the probable ultimate, effect, on the price of tea, of a total abolition of import duty?
6. What would be the effect on wages in Great Britain, of substituting a tax on profits for all other taxes?
7. What would be the effect on the price of corn, of substituting a tax on land-rent for all other taxes?
8. What are the principal advantages of free trade?
9. Why are the precious metals better fitted to serve as money than (1) shells, (2) bars of iron, (3) cattle, (4) inconvertible bank notes?
10. Point out the fallacy of the objection to the present system of currency, that it keeps the price of gold fixed, although its value is fluctuating.
11. Explain the phrases—*Par of exchange, nominal exchange, real exchange, bills of exchange.*

19th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M.

1. If an uniform 12 foot pole, which weighs 7 cwt., be supported by props placed respectively at distances of 3 and 4 feet from its ends, find the pressure on the props.
2. A handle, with an arm 2 feet long, turns an endless screw, which works a wheel with 60 teeth, and a chain supporting a weight of 5 tons is coiled up on the shaft of this wheel; what force applied to the handle will balance this weight, supposing the shaft to be 6 inches in diameter?
3. If the friction on a road be $\frac{1}{20}$th of the pressure, with what force must a horse drag a load of one ton, to pull it up an incline of 9 in 40?
4. If a simple pendulum, 48 inches in length, made 3,300 vibrations in an hour, show that the length of a pendulum beating seconds, would be $40\frac{1}{6}$ inches.
5. Prove that a mass weighing 10lbs., and moving with a velocity of 80 feet per second, would be capable of doing 1,000 foot-pounds of work before coming to rest, if 32 were the acceleration due to gravity.
6. Balls which weigh each 10 lbs. are fixed on the ends of a rod 8 feet in length, which makes 100 rotations per minute round an axis fixed perpendicularly through its centre, calculate the tension of the rod which arises from the centrifugal tendency of the balls.
7. Describe the method by which the form of the earth's orbit is determined from observations.
8. The atmosphere is a mixture of various gases not chemically united; in consequence of what property of gases do they remain mixed?
9. An ounce of wood and an ounce of lead fastened together, weigh half an ounce in water; the specific gravity of the lead is 11, what is that of the wood?
10. Describe a method for determining the coefficient of expansion of a liquid, with the precautions to be attended to, so far as you know them.
11. If one coating be removed from a charged Leyden jar it will not give an electric shock; explain why.
12. If the fundamental law of magnetic attraction be the inverse square, show that iron will attract a magnet by a law which varies more rapidly.
13. Explain by what means ordinary telescopes are made to show objects erect.
14. What is the cause of the colours seen in a soap bubble?

19th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, J. Blyth*, M.D.

1. Define chemical affinity.
2. State the law of equivalents, and the grounds on which it is established.

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3. What are the data required for calculating the combining volume of a gas?

4. Give the process for extracting phosphorus from bones.

5. Give the preparation and properties of carbonic oxide.

6. Give the symbols and names of the different oxygen compounds of chlorine; state shortly the modes of preparing them, and their different properties.

7. What compound of nitrogen is prepared pure from nitre, protochloride of iron, and hydrochloric acid? Give the reactions in symbols.

8. What is the difference between a simple and a compound crystal?

9. Give the relations of the axes of the square prismatic, and of the right prismatic systems of crystals.

10. Give, in symbols, the old and new views of the constitution of ammonia salts; state some of the grounds on which these views are based.

11. Explain the method of preparing baryta water from the sulphate; by what reagents is this base detected?

12. Salts of CuO, MnO, MgO, KO, NH_4O, are in the same solution; how may they be separated from each other, and by what characteristic reagent is each substance detected?

13. Explain the action of water on the chlorides of bismuth and of antimony, and give the means of distinguishing these two metals after such action.

14. Explain, shortly, the metallurgy of copper.

15. State, shortly, some of the methods of estimating N in organic substances.

16. Give, in symbols, the process for preparing light carburetted hydrogen; state some of its properties.

17. Write the formulæ, and give the names (as hydrated oxides) of the first six alcohols of the type C_nH_n+1O, HO; state the mode of preparing, and the properties of the aldehyde of the second of the series.

18. What is the action of heat on the baryta salts of the acids of the different alcohols belonging to the type mentioned in question 17?

20th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY—*Examiner, Dr. Melville.*

1. Enumerate the various forms of vessels in plants; also describe their structure and mode of origin.

2. Name and define the inflorescences exhibited by the plants on the table.

3. Name and define the fruits on the table, and give a tabular view of a scientific arrangement of fruits.

4. State the characters of the natural orders:—*Rosaceæ, Labiatæ, Liliaceæ.*

5. Define the term *statio* employed in phyto-geography; also enumerate the principal botanical stations, and give examples of plants inhabiting these stations.

ZOOLOGY.

APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of A.B.

Group C. and Group D.

1. Give an idea of the structure of a gland, and of the phenomena of secretion; state also the functions of the liver and kidney.

2. Describe the plan of the nervous system in the various types of the *Invertebrata.*

3. Give a sketch of the plan of development in the vertebrate embryo.

4. Enumerate the subdivisions of the *Crustacea*, and mention the principal characteristics of each.

5. State the chief peculiarities in the Faunæ of Madagascar, the Sunda Islands, New Zealand, and the Galapagos Islands.

20th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner, J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S.

1. What is the difference between the polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, and what conclusion might be drawn from its external form as to its internal state and primitive condition?

2. Give the meaning of the terms, "basin of drainage," "axis of elevation," "steppe," "prairie," "delta," "watershed."

3. Describe the principal motions of the ocean and atmosphere (currents and winds), and the general cause of those motions.

4. What large countries are remarkable for their excessive dryness or their excessive humidity; and what are the causes in each case?

5. What are "isothermal lines," and what is the general direction of the winter isothermals (isocheimenals) of Western Europe?

6. What is an earthquake? Describe the various waves of motion and of sound produced by an earthquake originating under the sea, and state any instances you may recollect of any permanent change of level having accompanied earthquakes.

7. Give a brief description of the form, extent, and thickness of coral reefs, and their geographical distribution, and Darwin's theory as to the formation of "atolls" and "barriers."

8. Mention any facts that occur to you which show a connexion between earthquakes and volcanoes.

9. Give a sketch of the physical geography of the British Islands, mentioning—

(*a*) The principal groups or ranges of mountains or hills.

(*b*) The principal rivers that spring from them, with their general course and the place of their embouchure.

(*c*) The chief characteristics of our climate and their causes.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS A.B.

Examination for Honors A.B.

25th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

LATIN VERSE.—*Examiner, Bunnell Lewis*, M.A.

Translate:—

(A) HORACE.—ODES, Book II.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque fortunæ gravesque
Principum amicitias et arma

Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus,
Perfidosæ plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.

Paulum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
Desit theatris: mox, ubi publicas
Res ordinaris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,

Insigne maestis præsidium reis
Et consulenti, Pollio, Curiæ,
Cui laurus æternos honores
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

Iam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, iam litui strepunt,
Iam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos equitumque vultus.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A.B.

Audire magnos iam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.

Iuno et deorum quisquis amicior
Aiis inulta esseerat impotens
Tellure, victorum nepotes
Retulit inferias Iugurthae.

Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
Campus sepulcris impia proelia
Testatur auditumque Medis
Hesperiae sonitum ruinae?

Qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris
Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniae
Non decoloravere caedes?
Quae caret ora cruore nostro?

Sed, ne relictis, Musa procax, iocis
Ceae retractes munera neniae,
Mecum Dionaeo sub antro
Quaere modos leviora plectro.

(B) VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, Book VI.

Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeacidem, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt causas melius, coelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
Hae tibi erunt artes: pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.
Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit.
"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."

(C) JUVENAL.—SATIRE III.

Si potes avelli Circensibus, optima Sorae
Aut Fabraterae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
Quanti nunc tenebris unum conducis in annum.
Hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
In tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu.
Vive bidentis amans et colui villicus horti.
Unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
Est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.
Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando: sed illum
Languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et haerens
Ardenti stomacho; nam quae meritoria somnum
Admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.
Inde caput morbi; redarum transitus arcto
Vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae
Eripient somnum Druso vitulique marinae.
Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
Dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburno,
Atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
Namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
Ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus obstat
Unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos,
Qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit asere duro
Alter; at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.
Pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
Calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.

Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
Centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
Impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
Scinduntur tunicae sartae: modo longa coruscat
Sarraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
Plaustra vehunt; nutant altae populique minantur.

Translate into Latin Lyrics:—

The world's great age begins anew,
The golden years return;
The earth doth like a snake renew
Her winter weeds outworn:
Heaven smiles, and faiths and empires gleam,
Like wrecks of a dissolving dream.

A brighter Hellas rears its mountains
From waves serener far;
A new Peneus rolls its fountains
Against the morning star:
Where fairer Tempes bloom, there sleep
Young Cyclads on a summer deep.

A loftier Argo cleaves the main,
Fraught with a later prize;
Another Orpheus sings again,
And loves, and weeps, and dies:
A new Ulysses leaves once more
Calypso for his native shore.

1. Explain the allusions in the extract (B).
2. Give a sketch of the history of the Roman drama, both tragic and comic, with dates.
3. Explain, accurately, the words—dolium, amphora, cyathus, abolla, sagum, pallium, toga, dolabra, ascia.
4. Write a short essay on the Terentian metres.
5. Give examples of the following grammatical figures,—Apocope, paragoge, epenthesis, hendiadys, anacoluthon, aposiopesis, synalœpha, diaeresis, chiasmus.

25th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

LATIN PROSE.—*Examiner, Bunnell Lewis*, A.M.

Translate:—

CICERO—TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS, Book I.

Sed redeo ad antiquos, rationem illi sententiae suae non fere reddebant, nisi quid esset numeris aut descriptionibus explicandum. Platonem ferunt, ut Pythagoreos cognosceret, in Italiam venisse, et didicisse Pythagorea omnia, primumque de animorum aeternitate non solum sensisse idem, quod Pythagoras, sed rationem etiam attulisse. Quam, nisi quid dicis, praetermittamus, et hanc totam spem immortalitatis relinquamus.

A. Ain' tu? quum me in summam exspectationem adduxeris, deseris? errare, mehercule, malo cum Platone, quem tu quanti facias, scio, at quem ex tuo ore admiror, quam cum istis vera sentire.

M. Macte virtute! ego enim ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim. Num igitur dubitamus, an, sicut pleraque, sic et hoc? (quamquam hoc quidem minime; persuadent enim mathematici:) terram in medio mundo sitam ad universi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinere, quod κέντρον illi vocant: eam porro naturam esse quatuor omnia gignentium corporum, ut quasi partita habeant inter se et divisa momenta; ut terrena et humida suopte nutu et suo pondere ad pares angulos in terram et in mare ferantur; reliquae duae partes, una ignea, altera animalis, ut illae superiores in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur et pondere, sic hae sursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, sive ipsae natura superiora appetentes, sive quod a gravioribus leviora natura repellantur. Quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, animos, quum e corpore excesserint, sive illi sint animales, id est, spirabiles, sive ignei, sublimes ferri. Si vero aut numerus quidam sit animus, quod subtiliter magis quam diuucide dicitur, aut quinta illa, non nominata magis, quam intellecta natura: multo

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etiam integriora ac puriora sunt, ut a terra longissime se efferant. Horum igitur aliquid animus est, nec tam vegeta mens aut in corde cerebrove, aut in Empedocleo sanguine demersa iacet.

TACITUS—ANNALS, Book I.

Verba eius in hunc modum fuere: "non hic mihi primus erga populum Romanum fidei et constantiae dies. ex quo a divo Augusto civitate donatus sum, amicos inimicosque ex vestris utilitatibus delegi, neque odio patriae (quippe proditores etiam iis quos anteponunt invisi sunt), verum quia Romanis Germanisque idem conducere, et pacem quam bellum probabam. ergo raptorem, filiae meae, violatorem foederis vestri, Arminium apud Varum, qui tum exercitui praesidebat, reum feci. dilatus segnitia ducis, quia parum praesidii in legibus erat, ut me et Arminium et conscios vinciret flagitavi. testis illa nox, mihi utinam potius novissima! quae secuta sunt, deflere magis quam defendi possunt. ceterum et inisci catenas Arminio, et a factione eius iniectas perpessus sum. atque ubi primum tui copia, vetera novis et quieta turbidis antehabeo, neque ob praemium, sed ut me perfidia exsolvam, simul gentis Germanorum idoneus conciliator, si paenitentiam quam perniciem maluerit pro iuventa et errore filii veniam precor: filiam necessitate huc adductam fateor. tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit an quod ex me genita est." Caesar clementi responso liberis propinquisque eius incolumitatem, ipsi sedem vetere in provincia pollicetur. exercitum reduxit, nomenque imperatoris auctore Tiberio accepit. Arminii uxor virdis sexus stirpem edidit: educatus Ravennae puer quo mox Indibrio conflictatus sit, in tempore memorabo.

LIVY, Book XXII.

P. Furius Philus et M'. Pomponius praetores senatum in curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut de urbis custodia consulerent: neque enim dubitabant deletis exercitibus hostem ad oppugnandam Romam, quod unum opus belli restaret, venturum. cum malis sicuti ingentibus ita ignotis ne consilium quidem satis expedirent, obstreperetque clamor lamentantium mulierum, et nondum palam facto vivi mortuique et per omnes paene domos promiscue complorarentur, tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit equites expeditos et Appia et Latina via mittendos, qui obvios percunctando—aliquos profecto ex fuga passim dissipatos fore—referant, quae fortuna consulum atque exercituum sit, et si quid dii immortales miseriti imperii reliquum Romani nominis fecerint, ubi eae copiae sint; quo se Hannibal post proelium contulerit; quid paret, quid agat acturusque sit. haec exploranda noscendaque per impigros iuvenes esse. illud per patres ipsos agendum, quoniam magistratuum parum sit, ut tumultum ac trepidationem in urbe tollant, matronas publico arceant continerique intra suum quamque limen cogant; comploratus familiarum coerceant; silentium per urbem faciant; nuntios rerum omnium ad praetores deducendos curent; suae quisque fortunae domi auctorem exspectent; custodesque praetores ad portas ponant, qui prohibeant quemquam egredi urbem, cogantque homines nullam nisi urbe ac moenibus salvis salutem sperare. ubi conticuerit recte tumultus, tum in curiam patres revocandos consulendumque de urbis custodia esse.

Translate into Latin prose:—

It is extremely difficult to procure satisfying and authentic information concerning nations while they remain uncivilized. To discover their true character under this rude form, and to select the features by which they are distinguished, requires an observer possessed of no less impartiality than discernment. For, in every stage of society, the faculties, the sentiments, and desires of men, are so accommodated to their own state, that they become standards of excellence to themselves—they affix the idea of perfection and happiness to those attainments which resemble their own, and, wherever the objects and enjoyments to which they have been accustomed are wanting, confidently pronounce a people to be barbarous and miserable. Hence the mutual contempt with which the members of communities, unequal in their degrees of improvement, regard each other. Polished nations, conscious of the advantages which they derive from their knowledge and arts, are apt to view rude nations with peculiar scorn; and, in the pride of superiority, will hardly allow either their occupations, their feelings, or their pleasures, to be worthy of men. It has seldom been the lot of communities, in their early and unpolished state, to fall under the observation of persons endowed with force of mind superior to vulgar prejudices, and capable of contemplating man, under whatever aspect he appears, with a candid and discerning eye.

1. How is the word divinato used as a legal term? Mention the artists whose names occur in the Verrine Oration de Signis, and describe their chief works.

2. By what arguments does Cicero, in the Tusculan Disputations, attempt to prove the immortality of the soul?

3. Give an outline of Cicero's Dialogues de Oratore, with notices of the treatises on rhetoric, both ancient and modern, which are most useful in illustrating this book.

4. Explain the use of *qui* with the subjunctive mood.

5. When did Livy flourish? What parts of his great work have been lost? What is your estimate of his character as a historian?

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock*, A.M.

GREEK.—*Examiner*, *William Nesbitt*, A.M.

I.—A. Translate HERODOTUS, I., 60.

1. Μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον τὠυτὸ φρονήσαντες εἴ τε τοῦ Μεγακλέους στασιῶται καὶ οἱ τοῦ Λυκούργου ἐξελαύνουσί μιν. Οὕτω μὲν Πεισίστρατος ἔσχε τὸ πρῶτον Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὴν τυραννίδα οὔκω κάρτα ἱδρίζωμένην ἔχων ἀπέβαλε. Οἱ δὲ ἐξελάσαντες Πεισίστρατον αὖτις ἐκ νέης ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι ἐστασίασαν. Περιελαυνόμενος δὲ τῇ στάσει ὁ Μεγακλέης ἐπεκηρυκεύετο Πεισιστράτῳ, εἰ βούλοιτό οἱ τὴν θυγατέρα ἔχειν γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τῇ τυραννίδι. Ἐνδεξαμένου δὲ τὸν λόγον καὶ ὁμολογήσαντος ἐπὶ τούτοισι Πεισιστράτου, μηχανῶνται δὴ ἐπὶ τῇ κατόδῳ πρῆγμα εὐηθέστατον, ὡς ἐγὼ εὑρίσκω, μακρῷ· ἐπεί γε ἀπεκρίθη ἐκ παλαιτέρου τοῦ βαρβάρου ἔθνεος τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ἐὸν καὶ δεξιώτερον, καὶ εὐηθίης ἠλιθίου ἀπηλλαγμένον μᾶλλον· εἰ καὶ τότε γε οὗτοι ἐν Ἀθηναίοισι, τοῖσι πρώτοισι λεγομένοισι εἶναι Ἑλλήνων σοφίην, μηχανῶνται τοιάδε. Ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Παιανιέϊ ἦν γυνή, τῇ οὔνομα ἦν Φύη, μέγαθος ἀπὸ τεσσέρων πηχέων ἀπολείπουσα τρεῖς δακτύλους, καὶ ἄλλως εὐειδής. Ταύτην τὴν γυναῖκα σκευάσαντες πανοπλίῃ, ἐς ἅρμα ἐσβιβάσαντες, καὶ προδίξαντες σχῆμα οἷόν τι ἔμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φαιέεσθαι ἔχουσα, ἤλαυνον ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, προδρόμους κήρυκας προπέμψαντες, οἳ τὰ ἐντεταλμένα ἠγόρευον ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἀπικόμενοι, λέγοντες τοιάδε· "Ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, δέκεσθε ἀγαθῷ νόῳ Πεισίστρατον, τόν αὐτὴ ἡ Ἀθηναίη τιμήσασα ἀνθρώπων μάλιστα κατάγει ἐς τὴν ἑωυτῆς ἀκρόπολιν." Οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα διαφοιτέοντες ἔλεγον· αὐτίκα δὲ ἔς τε τοὺς δήμους φάτις ἀπικετο, ὡς Ἀθηναίη Πεισίστρατον κατάγει· καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ ἄστει πειθόμενοι τὴν γυναῖκα εἶναι αὐτὴν τὴν θεὸν, προσεύχοντό τε τὴν ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ἐδέκοντο τὸν Πεισίστρατον.

2. οὐκ ὦν δὴ ἔπειθε, ἀλλ' ὥρα ἀναγκαίην ἀληθέως προκειμένην ἢ τὸν δεσπότεα ἀπολλύναι ἢ αὐτὸν ὑπ' ἄλλων ἀπόλλυσθαι· αἱρέεται αὐτὸς περιεῖναι.

Explain this use of οὐκ ὦν in Herodotus.

3. ταῦτα ὡς ἀπενειχθέντα ἤκουσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Ἀρκάδων μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἀπείχοντο, οἱ δὲ πέδας φερόμενοι ἐπὶ Τεγέης ἐστρατεύοντο, κ. τ. λ.

Explain the use of μὲν . . δέ in this passage.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A.B.

4. *ὀβούλευον σκοπῶν ὅκως σοί τε ποιήσω κατὰ νόον καὶ ἐγὼ πρός σε γινόμενος ἀκαμάρτητος, μήτε θυγατρὶ τῇ σῇ μήτε αὐτῷ σοι εἴην αὐθέντης.*

Account for the change of mood, from the subjunctive to the optative, in this sentence. Give an account of the various constructions of *ὅπως*, and point out the difference of signification in each case.

5. *χρηστὴ (γνώμη sc.) δὲ καὶ πρὶν ἢ διαφθαρῆναι Ἰωνίην Θάλεω ἀνδρὸς Μιλησίου ἐγένετο, τὸ ἀνέκαθεν γένος ἐόντος Φοίνικος, ὃς ἐκέλευε ἓν βουλευτήριον Ἴωνας ἐκτῆσθαι, τὸ δὲ εἶναι ἐν Τέῳ (Τέων γὰρ μέσον εἶναι Ἰωνίης), τὰς δὲ ἄλλας πόλιας οἰκεομένας μηδὲν ἔσπον νομίζεσθαι κατά περ εἰ δῆμοι εἶεν.*

Give an account of the various constructions of *πρίν*, and point out the difference of signification in each case. Explain accurately the illustration of Herodotus—*κατά περ εἰ δῆμοι εἶεν.*

6. *καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ πύργῳ ἄλλος πύργος ἐπιβέβηκε, καὶ ἕτερος μάλα ἐπὶ τούτῳ, μεχρὶ οὗ ὄκτω πύργων.*

What is the force of *μάλα* in this sentence? Explain the construction *μεχρὶ οὗ ὄκτω πύργων.*

B.—1. Explain the following words:—*ἀνακέαται, προΐσχεσθαι, ἀπέχρα, εἰσάμενοι, ἀνέβωσε, δεσπότεα, πάγχυ, ἐδεδέατο, ἀνῶσαι, ἀνέκαθεν, ἐπαμμένοι, ἀναισιμώθη.*

2. Decline *ἀλήθεια, βασιλεύς,* and *πόλις* in the dialect of Herodotus.

3. Inflect, in the dialect of Herodotus, the present indicative active (1) of a verb in *ἀω*; (2) of a verb in *έω*.

4. What is the usage of Herodotus with regard to the omission of the augment? Mention any verbs, beginning with a simple vowel, in which (1) it is consistently omitted; (2) in which the use fluctuates.

II.—Translate THUCYDIDES, I., 37.

1. *φασὶ δὲ συμμαχίαν διὰ τὸ σῶφρον οὐδενός πω δέξασθαι· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδευσαν σύμμαχόν τε οὐδένα βουλόμενοι πρὸς τἀδικήματα οὐδὲ μάρτυρα ἔχειν, οὔτε παρακαλοῦντες αἰσχύνεσθαι. καὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα, αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, παρέχει αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς ὧν βλάπτουσί τινα μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας γίγνεσθαι, διὰ τὸ ἥκιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς πέλας ἐκπλέοντας μάλιστα τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνάγκῃ καταιρόντας δέχεσθαι· κἀν τούτῳ τὸ εὐπρεπὲς ἄσπονδον οὐχ ἵνα μὴ ξυναδικήσωσιν ἑτέροις προβέβληνται, ἀλλ' ὅπως κατὰ μόνας ἀδικῶσι, καὶ ὅπως ἐν ᾧ μὲν ἂν κρατῶσι βιάζωνται, οὗ δ' ἂν λάθωσι πλέον ἔχωσιν, ἢν δέ πού τι προσλάβωσιν ἀναισχυντῶσι. καίτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ὥσπερ φασὶν ἀγαθοί, ὅσῳ ἀληπτότεροι ἦσαν τοῖς πέλας, τοσῷδε φανερωτέραν ἑξῆν αὐτοῖς τὴν ἀρετὴν διδοῦσι καὶ δεχομένοις τὰ δίκαια δεικνύναι.*

Explain the use of the article in the phrase *τὸ δ' ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ—ἐπετήδευσαν.* What various reading has been proposed for *οὐδὲ μ. ε.*? Which reading do you prefer, and why? Explain and illustrate by quotations, the phrase *μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ ξυνθήκας.* On what occasion was this speech delivered? Give the substance of the rest of the speech.

2. *βραχυτάτῳ δ' ἂν κεφαλαίῳ τοῖς δὲ ξύμπασι καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον τῷδ' ἂν μὴ προέσθαι ἡμᾶς μάθοιτε τρία μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἄξια τοῖς Ἕλλησι ναυτικὰ τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ τὸ ἡμέτερον καὶ τὸ Κορινθίων τούτων δ' εἰ περιόψεσθε τὰ δύο ἐς ταὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν καὶ Κορίσθιοι ἡμᾶς προκαταλήψονται Κερκυραίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἅμα ναυμαχήσετε, κ. τ. λ.*

Give the different pointings and renderings of this passage.

3. *οὐ τοῖς ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἑτέρων ἰοῦσιν ἡ ξυνθήκη ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ὅστις μὴ ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν ἀσφαλείας δεῖται, καὶ ὅστις μὴ τοῖς δεξαμένοις, εἰ σωφρονοῦσι, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης ποιήσει.*

Point out the relation of the expression *εἰ σωφρονοῦσι* to the context. Give an instance from Thucydides of a similar looseness of construction.

4. *πορισώμεθα οὖν πρῶτον αὐτὴν (δαπάνην sc.), καὶ μὴ τοῖς τῶν ξυμμάχων λόγοις πρότερον ἐπαιρώμεθα, οἵπερ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλέον ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τῆς αἰτίας ἕξομεν, οὗτοι καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν προΐδωμεν.*

Illustrate by quotations from Greek and Latin authors this use of the word *οὗτοι.*

5. *πολεμικοί τε καὶ εὔβουλοι διὰ τὸ εὔκοσμον γιγνόμεθα, τὸ μὲν ὅτι αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλεῖστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνης δὲ εὐψυχία, εὔβουλοι δέ, ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας παιδευόμενοι καὶ ξὺν χαλεπότητι σωφρονέστερον ἢ ὥστε αὐτῶν ἀνηκουστεῖν, καὶ μὴ τὰ ἄχρεια ξύνετοι ἄγαν ὄντες, τὰς τῶν πολεμίων παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφόμενοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπεξιέναι, νομίζειν δὲ τάς τε διανοίας τῶν πέλας παραπλησίους εἶναι καὶ τὰς προσπιπτούσας τύχας οὐ λόγῳ διαιρετάς.*

Who is the speaker, and on what occasion was the speech made? Give the different pointings and renderings of the clause *νομίζειν . . . διαιρετάς.*

6. *μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο ὅτι τειχομαχεῖν ἐδοκοῦν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ (Λακεδαιμονίοις sc.) πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκυίας τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο.*

What is the various reading for *τοῖς δέ*? Which reading do you prefer, and why? Explain the phrase *τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο.* State the circumstances under which the Lacedæmonians applied to the Athenians for aid. What was the result of the temporary alliance?

7. *ἥκιστα γὰρ πόλεμος ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς χωρεῖ, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀφ' αὑτοῦ τὰ πολλὰ τεχνᾶται πρὸς τὸ παρατύγχανον· ἐν ᾧ ὁ μὲν εὐοργήτως αὐτῷ προσομιλήσας βεβαιότερος, ὁ δὲ ὀργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσω πταίει.*

State the diferent modes of punctuating and rendering the clause *ὁ δὲ . . . . . πταίει* which have been proposed.

8. *χρωμένῳ δὲ τῷ Κύλωνι ἐν Δελφοῖς ἀνεῖλεν ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ καταλαβεῖν τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀκρόπολιν.*

Quote from Thucydides a parallel to this repetition of the article. Give a short account of the affair of Cylon, and state what consequences it had in after times.

9. *οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε τἄλλα ὑπήκουον οὔτε τὸ ψήφισμα καθῄρουν, ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου καὶ ἀνδραπόδων ὑποδοχὴν των ἀφισταμένων.*

Give the fanciful interpretation which has been put upon the expression *ἀν. ὑπ.*, on the authority of the comic poets. Account for the intense hostility of the Athenians to the Megarians.

B. Comment on the following phrases:

περιιόντι τῷ θέρει, ἐξουσίᾳ πλούτου, μελέτης βραχύτητι, θύματα ἐπιχώρια, ἔργου πᾶς εἴχετο, ἀμαθῶς χωρῆσαι, τὸν βάρβαρον περὶ αὐτῷ σφαλέντα, ἀποσαλεύσας ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, δι' ὄχλου μᾶλλον ἔσται ἀεὶ προβαλλομένοις, νικώμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν.

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III.—1. Give, after Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a list of the Greek historians who preceded Herodotus. Wherein does Dionysius place the difference between Herodotus and these writers?

2. Quote the opening words of the work of Herodotus, and give a various reading found in Aristotle. Investigate the word *ἱστορία*, and show how it gradually acquired the signification of the Latin *historia*. What Greek writer first used the word in this sense? By what other term has Herodotus designated portions of his history?

3. What is the plan laid down by Herodotus for the composition of his history? Show how it led him to commence with an account of the Lydian monarchy.

4. Show that the interview between Solon and Crœsus is chronologically impossible. This is not the only chronological error into which Herodotus has fallen, in detailing the affairs of this period?

5. A passage in the first book of Herodotus has been appealed to as evidence that he continued to write down to a late period—mention the passage, and state how far, in your opinion, it justifies the conclusion based upon it.

6. Relate the means which Pisistratus availed himself of on each of the three occasions upon which he succeeded in grasping sovereign power.

7. *πειθομένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. οὕτω δὴ τὸ τρίτον σχὼν Ἀθήνας, ἐρρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα ἐπικούροισί τε πολλοῖσι καὶ χρημάτων συνόδοισι, τῶν μὲν αὐτόθεν τῶν δὲ ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ συνιόντων.*—(Her. I., 64.)

Translate. What is Mr. Grote's singular interpretation of this passage?

8. *ὡς δ' αὐτοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι, Λυκοῦργον ἐπιτροπεύσαντα Λεωβώτεω, ἀδελφιδέον μὲν ἑωυτοῦ βασιλεύοντος δὲ Σπαρτιητέων ἐκ Κρήτης ἀγαγέσθαι ταῦτα (τὰ νόμιμα sc.)* (Her. I., 65.)

What difficulty does this statement present, when compared with the common account? What, according to Thucydides, is the date of the legislation of Lycurgus?

9. *τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ γέροντας ἔστησε Λυκοῦργος.*—(Her. I., 65.)

What is the common account of the institution of the Ephoralty? In what light is the power of the Ephors regarded by the political writers of antiquity? Their view derives support from the form of oath interchanged between the Ephors and the Kings?

10. What were the functions of the Spartan *γερουσία*, and what those of the public assembly, so far as we can gather them from the first book of Thucydides? Under what class may we place the Spartan constitution?

11. How did Solon commence the formation of an Attic navy? How was it strengthened by Themistocles during the Peloponnesian war? Trace the subsequent growth of the maritime power of Athens.

12. What were the powers exercised by Athens over her subject allies, both as regards communities and individual citizens, during the Peloponnesian war?

IV.—Translate PLATO—APOLOGIA SOCRATIS, V.

1. *Ὑπολάβοι οὖν ἄν τις ὑμῶν ἴσως, Ἀλλ', ὦ Σώκρατες, τὸ σὸν τί ἐστι πρᾶγμα; πόθεν αἱ διαβολαί σοι αὗται γεγένασιν; οὐ γὰρ δήπου σοῦ γε οὐδὲν τῶν ἄλλων περιττότερον πραγματευομένου, ἔπειτα τοσαύτη φήμη τε καὶ λόγος γέγονεν, εἰ μή τι ἔπραττες ἀλλοῖον ἢ οἱ πολλοί. λέγε οὖν ἡμῖν, τί ἐστιν, ἵνα μὴ ἡμεῖς περὶ σοῦ αὐτοσχεδιάζωμεν. ταυτί μοι δοκεῖ δικαία λέγειν ὁ λέγων, κἀγὼ ὑμῖν πειράσομαι ἀποδεῖξαι, τί ποτ' ἐστι τοῦτο, ὃ ἐμοὶ πεποίηκε τό τε ὄνομα καὶ τὴν διαβολήν· ἀκούετε δή. καὶ ἴσως μὲν δόξω τισὶν ὑμῶν παίζειν, εὖ μέντοι ἴστε, πᾶσαν ὑμῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐρῶ. ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δι' οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἢ διὰ σοφίαν τινὰ τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα ἔσχηκα. ποίαν δὴ σοφίαν ταύτην; ἥπερ ἐστὶν ἴσως ἀνθρωπίνη σοφία. τῷ ὄντι γὰρ κινδυνεύω ταύτην εἶναι σοφός· οὗτοι δὲ τάχ' ἄν, οὓς ἄρτι ἔλεγον, μείζω τινὰ ἢ κατ' ἄνθρωπον σοφίαν σοφοὶ εἶεν, ἢ οὐκ ἔχω, τί λέγω· οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἔγωγε αὐτὴν ἐπίσταμαι, ἀλλ' ὅστις φησὶ ψεύδεταί τε καὶ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἐμῇ λέγει. καὶ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, μὴ θορυβήσητε, μηδὲ ἂν δόξω τι ὑμῖν μέγα λέγειν· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν ἐρῶ τὸν λόγον, ὃν ἂν λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰς ἀξιόχρεων ὑμῖν τὸν λέγοντα ἀνοίσω. τῆς γὰρ ἐμῆς, εἰ δή τις ἐστι σοφία καὶ οἵα, μάρτυρα ὑμῖν παρέξομαι τὸν θεὸν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς. Χαιρεφῶντα γάρ ἴστε που. οὗτος ἐμός τε ἑταῖρος ἦν ἐκ νέου, καὶ ὑμῶν τῷ πλήθει ἑταῖρός τε καὶ ξυνέφυγε τὴν φύγην ταύτην καὶ μεθ' ὑμῶν κατῆλθε. καὶ ἴστε δή, οἷος ἦν Χαιρεφῶν, ὡς σφοδρὸς ἐφ' ὅ τι ὁρμήσειε, καὶ δή ποτε καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐλθὼν ἐτόλμησε τοῦτο μαντεύσασθαι,—καί, ὅπερ λέγω, μὴ θορυβεῖτε, ὦ ἄνδρες· ἤρετο γὰρ δή, εἰ τις ἐμοῦ εἴη σοφώτερος· ἀνεῖλεν οὖν ἡ Πυθία μηδένα σοφώτερον εἶναι. καὶ τούτων περὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς ὑμῖν οὗτοσὶ μαρτυρήσει, ἐπειδὴ ἐκεῖνος τετελεύτηκε.*

a. Explain the construction of the sentence *οὐ γὰρ δήπου . . . πολλοί.*

b. Mention, with dates, the historical events alluded to in *καὶ ὑμῶν . . . κατῆλθε.*

2. Discuss briefly the arguments which have been advanced against the authenticity and genuineness of the Apology of Socrates.

3. Give an analysis of the Apology. Mention any circumstances which may be urged in extenuation of the conduct of the Athenians in condemning Socrates to death.

V.—Translate into Greek:—

Physicians, it is true, (said Socrates,) would acquire the greatest expertness if, from their childhood upward, they not only studied their profession, but also came in contact with the greatest number of the worst cases, and had personal experience of every kind of malady, and were naturally not very healthy. For it is not the physician's body, I imagine, which cures the bodies of others; if it were, it could not be suffered to be, or become at any time, diseased; but his mind, which cannot direct any treatment skilfully if it has become, or always was, depraved. But a juror, my friend, governs mind by mind; his mind, therefore, cannot be suffered to be reared from a tender age among vicious minds, and to associate with them, and to run the whole round of crimes in its own experience, in order to be quick at inferring the guilt of others from its own self-knowledge, as is allowable in the case of bodily disorders; on the contrary, it ought, from his early youth, to have been free from all experience and taint of evil habits, if it is to be qualified by its own thorough excellence to administer sound justice. And this is the reason why good people, when young, appear to be simple and easy victims to the imposition of bad men, because they have not in their own consciousness examples of like passions with the wicked. Therefore, to make a good juror, a man must not be young, but old; and his knowledge of what injustice is should be acquired late in life; not by observing it as an inmate of his own soul, but by long practice in discerning it as it exists out of himself in the souls of others; in other words, he must be guided by *knowledge*, not by experience.

24th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GREEK.—*Examiner, William Nesbitt*, A.M.

I.—Translate HOMER—ILIAD, XX., 31–53.

ὣς ἔφατο Κρονίδης, πόλεμον δ' ἀλίαστον ἔγειρεν.
βὰν δ' ἴμεναι πόλεμόνδε θεοί, δίχα θυμὸν ἔχοντες.
Ἥρη μὲν μετ' ἀγῶνα νεῶν καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
ἠδὲ Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος ἠδ' ἐρεούνης
Ἑρμείας, ὃς ἐπὶ φρεσὶ πυκιναῖσι κέκασται·
Ἥφαιστος δ' ἅμα τοῖσι κιὼν ὀθνείῳ βλιμαίνων,
χωλεύων, ὑπὸ δὲ κνῆμαι ῥώοντο ἐρᾶται·
ἐς δὲ Τρῶας Ἄρης κορυθαίολος, αὐτὰρ ἅμ' αὐτῷ
Φοῖβος ἀκερσεκόμης ἠδ' Ἄρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
Λητώ τε Ξάνθος τε φιλομμειδής τ' Ἀφροδίτη.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A.B.

ἠὼς μὲν β' ἀπάνευθε θεοὶ θνητῶν ἔσαν ἀνδρῶν,
τόφρα δ' Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν μάχα κύδιστον, οὔνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐξέφανε, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέσχον' ἀλεγεινῆς·
Τρῶας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπήλυθε γυῖα ἕκαστον,
δειδιότας, ὅθ' ὁρῶντο ποδώκεα Πηλείωνα
τεύχεσι λαμπόμενον, βροτολοιγῷ ἶσον Ἄρηϊ.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ μετὸ δῶμα Ὀλύμπιοι ἦλυθεν ἀνδρῶν,
ὄρτο δ' ἔρις κρατερὴ λαοσσόος, αὖε δ' Ἀθήνη,
στᾶσ' ὀτὲ μὲν παρὰ τάφρον ἀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἐκτός,
ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἀκτάων ἠιδυόντων μακρὸν αὔτει.
αὖτε δ' Ἄρης ἰτάρωθεν ἰρμηνὴ λαίλαπι ἶσος,
ἀξὺ καπ' ἀκροτάτης πόλιος Τρώεσσι κελεύων,
ἄλλοτε παρ' Σιμόεντι θέων ἐπὶ Καλλικολώνῃ.

A. (*a*) What is the construction of the phrase ὃς ἐπὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσι κέκασται? It receives illustration from an expression in the 24th Book of the Iliad? (*b*) Explain the use of the particles μέν and δέ in the above passage, wherever you think it requires explanation. (*c*) Point out any examples of *anacolouthon* which you observe, and substitute in each case the regular construction. (*d*) Explain the construction στᾶς' παρὰ τάφρον. (*e*) What is the meaning of the epithet ἠριώνιος, and from what attributes is it applied to Hermes? By what other epithets is he designated in Homer? (*f*) What is remarkable in the use of the epithet ἀεραρεκόμης in this passage? (*g*) Cite the other phrases in the last six books of the Iliad, in which the old epic verb ῥώομαι occurs, and, from a comparison of them, determine its primitive meaning. (*h*) Explain the positions of Athene and Ares respectively, by reference to the topography of the Troad.

B. (*a*) Explain the following Homeric forms:—ἠνίπαπε, δοάσεται, βέῃ, μεμνέωτο, ἐριδήσασθαι, ὑπεμνήμνεκε, ἐώμεν, ἄνωχθι, ἀκαχήμενος, ἐσεμάσσατο, ἤρυσε, τῇ, πεπιθήσω, ἄμπνυε, ἤμπνυτο. (*b*) Explain and illustrate the following phrases:—[ἐπεὶ κ'] ἐῶμεν πελέμοιο, σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων, θάρσος ἄητον, δίψῃ καρχαλέοι, νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ, ἀμβλήδην γοόωσα, ἀμφὶς ὀδοῦ [τεθραμένην], τρίποδος περιδαιμόνιον, δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο, ἐξεσίην ἐλθέμεν, ὀντυκὶ κεκαλυμμένος.

II.—Translate HOMER—ODYSSEY, xvii., 217–232.

νῦν μὲν δὴ μάλα πάγχυ κακὸν ἠγηλάζει
ὡς οἶοί τὸν ὀμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὀμοῖον·
πῇ δὴ τόνδε μολεῖν ἄγαις, ὄμεγαρτε συβώτα,
πτωχὸν ἀνιηρόν, ἵκοιτο δ' ἀπολυμαντῆρα
ὃς πολλῇς φλιῇσι παρασταθ' θλίψεται ὤμους,
αἰτίζων ἀκόλους, οὐκ ἄορας οὐδὲ λέβητας·
τὸν κ' εἴ μοι δοίης στεῦμαι ῥυπῶν λυκίσσοι,
σηκοκόρον τ' ἔμεναι δαλλόν τ' ἐρίθοισι φορῆναι,
καί κεν ὀρὸν πίνων μεγάλην ἐπιγουνιδὸν θείτο.
ἀλλ' ἔπι οὐν δὴ ἔργα κακ' ἔμμαθεν, οὐκ ἐθελήσει
ἔμγον ἐποιχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ πτώσσων κατὰ δῆμον
βούλεται αἰτίζων βάσκειν ἣν γαστέρ' ἀναλτον.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἰ κ' ἔλθῃ πρὸς δῶμα' Ὀδυσῆος θείοιο,
πολλά οἱ ἀμφὶ κάρη σφίλα ἀνδρῶν ἐκ παλαμάων
πλεῦραι ὀποτρίψουσι δόμον κάτα βαλλόμενοιο.

A. (*a*) What is remarkable in the use of ὡς in the phrase ὡς τὸν ὀμοῖον? (*b*) In what other senses is the word ῥυπάρ found (1) in Homer, and (2) in Sophocles. (*c*) Explain the construction of the last two lines. (*d*) Explain fully, and trace the etymology of the words μολοβρός, ἀμέγαρτος, ἄκολος, ἄναλτος, σφέλας.

B. Explain and illustrate the following phrases:—ῥάκεα δυσπαλίξεις, ἢ (χλαῖνα) οἱ παρεκέσκετ' ἀμοιβάς, ὀνοστακτύος ἐξ ἀλεγεινῆς (πάσχων), ἀμφουδὶς ἀείρας, τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ Λυκάβαντος, ῥυδόν, ἀφνειάς, μετὰ δ' ἠλέκτροισιν ἔερτο (χρυσέες ὄρμοι), κερδαλέων δὴ ταῖαν (παῖδα . . . ἀπιτάλλω).

C. (*a*) What are the leading cases of *hiatus* in Homeric verse? (*b*) Mention some cases in which *elision* is admitted by the Epic, but rejected by the Attic poets.

1. What is the Epic cycle? When and by whom was it compiled? State the principle upon which its arrangement was based.

2. Account for the contemptuous feeling with which the *scriptor cyclicus* was regarded in later times.

3. What date is assigned to Homer by Herodotus? This date is in itself more probable than that assigned by other writers?

4. State the argument, based upon the language of Homer, to prove that the Homeric poems were not from the first committed to writing.

5. Give the ancient authorities for the services rendered to the Homeric poems by Solon and Pisistratus respectively. What bearing have their statements upon the Wolfian hypothesis?

6. Discuss briefly the question of Homeric unity.

III.—1. Translate—

ÆSCHYLUS—PROMETHEUS VINCTUS, 444–474.

μή τοι χλιδῇ δοκεῖτε μηδ' αὐθαδίᾳ
σιγᾶν με· συνοίδ' ἐὶ δάκτομαι κἄφ,
ὁρῶν ἐμαυτὸν ὧδε προυσελούμενον.
καίτοι θεοῖσι τοῖς νέοις τούτοις γέρα
τίς ἄλλος ἢ 'γὼ παντελῶς διώρισεν;
ἀλλ' αὐτὰ σιγῶ· καὶ γὰρ ἰδυίαισιν ἂν
ὑμῖν λέγοιμι. τὸν βροτοῖς δὲ πήματα
ἐκούσαθ', ὡς σφᾶς νηπίους ὄντας τὸ πρὶν
ἔννους ἔθηκα κοὐ φρενῶν ἐκπεβόλους,
λέξω δέ, μέμψιν οὐτιν' ἀνθρώποις ἔχων,
ἀλλ' ὧν δίδωκ' εὔνοιαν ἐξηγούμενος·
οἱ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην,
κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον· ἀλλ' ὀνειράτων
ἀλίγκιοι μορφῶσι τὸν μακρὸν χρόνον
ἔῳουν εἰκῇ πάντα, κοὐτε πλινθυφεῖς
δόμους προσείλουν ἠλιοβαῖς, οὐ ξυλουργίαν·
κατώρυχας δ' ἔναιον, ὥστ' ἀηθυροι
μύρμηκες, ἄντρων ἐν μυχοῖς ἀνηλίοις.
ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτε χείματος τέκμαρ,
οὔτ' ἀνθεμώδους ἦρος, οὔτε καρπίμου
θέρους βέβαιον, ἀλλ' ἄτερ γνώμης τὸ πᾶν
ἐπρασσον, ἕως τοι δὴ σφιν ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ
ἄστρων ἔδειξα τάς τε δυσκρίτους δύσεις.
καὶ μὴν ἀριθμὸν, ἔξοχον σοφισμάτων,
ἐξηῦρον αὐτοῖς, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις,
μνήμην θ' ἁπάντων μουσομήτορ' ἐργάνην.
κἀζεύξα πρῶτος ἐν ζυγοῖσι κνώδαλα
ζεύγλαισι δουλεύοντα, σώμασίν θ' ὅπως
ὑπηρετοῖς μεγίστων διέδοχοι μοχθημάτων
γένοιντ'· ὀχ ἅρματ' ἤγαγον φιλήνιον
ἵππους, ἀγάλμα τῆς ὑπερπλούτου χλιδῆς.

(*a*) Discuss the words προυσελούμενον, ἀήσυρσι, ἐργάνην.

(*b*) How does Hermann read the line μνήμην θ' ἁ. ε.? Explain his reading, and state the arguments by which he defends it.

(*c*) How does Paley, after Hermann, punctuate and explain the passage—ἐεύγλαισι . . . . γένοιντ'?

(*d*) Illustrate, by citations from the ancient classics, the expression—ἵππους, ἄγαλμα τῆς ὑπερπλούτου χλιδῆς.

2. (*a*) Mention some of the Ionic and Epic forms occurring in the Prometheus Vinctus.

(*b*) Explain the following expressions:—γῆν πρὸ γῆς, ἰότατι γάμων, οἴστρον δ' ἄρξις . . ἄπυρος, κάκων τριακμία, ἀπέιρανταν δίκτυον ἄτης, βρυχία δ' ἠχώ.

IV.—Translate EURIPIDES—ORESTES, 607–629.

ἔπει θρασύνει κοὐχ' ὑποστέλλει λόγῳ,
οὔτω δ' ἀμείβει μ' ὥστε μ' ἀλγῆσαι φρένα.
μᾶλλόν μ' ἀνᾴξεις ἐπὶ σὸν ἐξελθεῖν φόνον·
καλὸν πάρεργον δ' οὐτὸ θήσομαι πόνων
ὧν οὔνεκ' ἦλθον, θυγατρὶ κοσμήσων τάφον.
μολὼν γὰρ εἰς ἔκκλητον Ἀργείων ὄχλον
ἐκοῦσαν οὐκ ἄκουσαν ἐπισείσω πόλιν
σοί σῇ τ' ἀδελφῇ λεύσιμον δοῦναι δίκην.
μᾶλλον δ' ἐκείνη σοὶ θανεῖν ἐπαξία,
ἣ τῷ τεκούσῃ σ' ἠγρίωσ', ἐς οὓς ἀεὶ

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πέμπουσα μύθους ἐπὶ τὸ δυσμενέστερον
ὀνείρατ' ἀγγέλλουσα τἀγαμέμνονος,
καὶ τοῦθ' ὁ μισήσειαν Ἀιγίσθου λέχος
οἱ νέρτεροι θεοὶ, καὶ γὰρ ἐνθάδ' ἦν πικρὸν,
ἕως ὑφῆψε δῶμ' ἀνηφαίστῳ πυρί.
Μενέλαε, σοὶ δὲ τάδε λέγω δράσω τε πρός·
εἰ τοὐμὸν ἔχθος ἐκφαρμεῖ κῆδος τ' ἐμὸν,
μὴ τῷδ' ἀμύνειν φίνον ἐναντίον θεοῖς·
ἃ δ' ὑπ' ἀστῶν καταφονευθῆναι πέπρωται,
ἢ μὴ 'πίβαινε Σπαρτιάτιδος χθονὸς.
τοσαῦτ' ἀκούσας ἴσθι, μηδὲ δυσεβεῖς
ἕλῃ παρώσας εὐσεβεστέρους φίλους·
ἡμᾶς δ' ἀπ' οἴκων ἄγετε τῶνδε, πρόσπολοι.

A. (*a*) What are the various readings for *ἀνάξεις* and *ἐπισείσω*? Explain the metaphor involved in the latter word; also that involved in *ὑποστέλλει*. (*b*) Give examples of compounds similar to *ἀνήφαιστος*. (*c*) How does Porson seek to justify the unusual meaning he gives to the phrase *δοῦναι δίκην*? Elmsley has suggested the true interpretation? (*d*) Illustrate the use of the genitive in the phrase *ὀνείρατα—τἀγαμέμνονος*.

B. (*a*) Explain and illustrate the following phrases:—*διὰ τριῶν ἀπόλλυμαι, ἐφωράθη κακός, ἐκκεκώφωται ξίφη*. (*b*) Explain and illustrate the following constructions:—*ταύτης ἱκνοῦμαί σε, πληγεὶς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς*.

C. Give Porson's emendations of the following lines, stating the reasons upon which they are based:—

τιθεῖτε μὴ ψοφεῖτε, μηδ' ἔστω κτύπος—
ὅταν δ' ὁ δαίμων εὖ διδῷ, τί χρὴ φίλων;—
μάλιστα· δῦξαν γὰρ τόδ' ὑγείας ἔχει—
δουλεύομεν θεοῖς, ὅ τι ποτ' εἰσὶν θεοί—
αὐτὸς κακίων ἐγένετο μητέρα κτανὼν—
ὃς ἂν δύνηται, πόλεος ἔν τ' ἀρχαῖσιν ᾖ—

V.—1. Translate EURIPIDES—ALCESTIS, 983–1024.

ἐγὼ καὶ διὰ μούσας
καὶ μετάρσιος* ᾖξα, καὶ
πλεῖστον* ἁψάμενος λόγων,
ἐρεῖσσον οὐδὲν Ἀνάγκας
εὗρον· οὐδέ τι φάρμακον
Ὀρφέως κατέγραψεν
γῆρυς, οὐδ' ὅσα Φοῖβος Ἀ-
σκληπιάδαις ἔδωκε
φάρμακα πολυπόνοις
ἀνιτεμὼν* βροτοῖσιν.
μόνας δ' οὔτ' ἐπὶ βωμοὺς
ἐλθεῖν, οὔτε βρέτας θεᾶς
ἔστιν, οὐ σφαγίων κλύει.
μή μοι, ποτνια, μείζων
ἔλθοις, ἢ τὸ πρὶν ἐν βίῳ.
καὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς, ὅ τι νεύσῃ,
ξὺν σοὶ τοῦτο τελευτᾷ·
σὺ τὸν ἐν χαλύβοις δαμά-
ζεις σὺ βίᾳ σιδαρον·
οὐδὲ τις ἀπατάμου*
λήματός ἐστιν ἀιδώς.
καὶ σ' ἐν ἀφύκτοισι χερῶν
εἷλε θεὰ δεσμοῖς·
τόλμα δ' οὐ γὰρ ἀνάξεις ποτ' ἔνερθεν
κλάων τοὺς φθιμένους ἄνω.
καὶ θεῶν σκότιοι* φθίνουσι
παῖδες ἐν θανάτῳ.
φίλα μὲν, ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν
φίλα δ' ἔτι καὶ θανοῦσα·
γενναωτάταν δὲ πασᾶν
ἐξεύξω κλισίαις ἀκοιτιν.
μηδὲ νεκρῶν ὡς φθιμένων
χῶμα νομίζεσθω
τύμβος σῆς ἀλόχου, θεοῖσι δ' ὁμοίως
τιμάσθω, σέβας ἐμπάρων
καί τις, δοχμίαν κέλευθον
ἐμβαίνων, τόδ' ἰριῖ.
Αὕτα ποτὲ προῦθαν' ἀνδρὸς,
νῦν δ' ἐστὶ μάκαιρα δείμων·
χαῖρ', ὦ πότνι', εὖ δὲ δοίης—
τοῖαί νιν πρησιροῦσι φᾶμαι.

Comment upon the words to which asterisks are affixed. APPENDIX II.

2. (*a*) *φθόνος δὲ μὴ γένοιτό τις θεῶν*. Illustrate, by quotations from the ancient classics, the sentiment here expressed. Examination for Honors A.B.

(*b*) *νῦν γὰρ μεθηρμόμεσθα βελτίω βίον*. Cite a parallel to this expression from the Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus.

VI.—Translate into Greek Iambics—

The noble horse,
That in his fiery youth from his wide nostrils
Neighed courage to his rider, and brake through
Groves of opposed pikes, bearing his lord
Safe to triumphant victory; old or wounded
Was set at liberty and freed from service.
The Athenian mules that from the quarry drew
Marble hewed for the temples of the gods,
The great work ended were dismissed and fed
At the public cost; nay, faithful dogs have found
Their sepulchres; but man to man more cruel
Appoints no end to the sufferings of his slave.

26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiner, Geo. L. Craik, A.M.

1. The true scientific view of the history of the English language is to regard it in the three successive states, of (1) What is commonly called Anglo-Saxon; (2) The degraded or broken-down condition of that original form, or what has been designated Semi-Saxon; (3) The re-organized language, or Mixed English, now in use. State distinctly the main cause which converted each of these states or forms into the succeeding one, with the exact manner of its operation; discriminate the three forms by their leading characteristics; and specify the period over which each may be regarded as extending. Take particular care not to confound the two processes of disintegration and foreign intermixture.

2. State in what respects our English of the present day differs from that of Pope, from that of Shakespeare, from that of Spenser, and from that of Chaucer.

3. Enumerate and characterize the principal English dramatists of the age of Elizabeth and James.

4. Give a short account of the principal English historical writers, and their works, since the middle of the sixteenth century.

5. Give an account of the following words:—*than, then, there, she, it, hers, its.*

6. How do you connect the two words, *goose* and *gander*? And what account do you give of the words *duck* and *drake*?

7. Give Horne Tooke's account of the following words, and also the account of each that is generally accepted by the philology of the present day:—*and, head, heaven, if.*

8. Explain the forms *meseems, methinks*, and *me listeth.*

9. Explain the forms *else, unawares, eftsoons, rights* (in *by rights*), *once, twice, thrice, needs* (as in *I needs must go*), *seldom, whilom, darkling.*

10. Distribute the forms *am, are, art, be, been, being, is, was, wast, were, wert* (which make up our modern substantive verb), under the various defective verbs of which they are parts.

11. Give the history and the probable resolution of such forms of expression as *a house to let, a man to love, he is to blame.*

12. How do you account for the identity, commonly, in modern English of the genitive singular and the nominative plural?

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A.B.

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Examiner, Geo. L. Craik, A.M.

1. Discriminate the genius and style or manner of as many of the following poets as you may be sufficiently acquainted with:—Dryden, Pope, Thomson, Young, Collins, Goldsmith, Gray, Cowper.

2. Explain the following passages from Milton:—

"Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken lies."—*Lycid.*

"And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale."—*L'Alleg.*

"Sometimes with secure delight
The upland hamlets will invite."—*L'Alleg.*

"Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes."—*L'Alleg.*

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on."—*L'Alleg.*

"Call up him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold."—*Il Pens.*

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters (?) pale."—*Il Pens.*

"Under a star-ypointing (?) pyramid."—*Ep. Shakes.*

"The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground; and the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."—*Son.* 8.

"Into what pit thou see'st
From what height fallen, so much the stronger proved
He with his thunder."—*Par. Lost.*

"What though the field be lost?
All is not lost; the unconquerable will
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield;
And what is else not to be overcome" (?)—*Par. Lost.*

"He our conqueror, whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have o'erpowered such force as ours."
—*Par. Lost.*

"A multitude (?) like which the populous north
Poured never from her frozen loins."—*Par. Lost.*

"Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."
—*Par. Lost.*

"Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal co-eternal beam (?)
May I express thee unblamed? since God is Light . . .
Or hears't thou rather (?) pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?"—*Par. Lost.*

3. Point out and account for the irregularities, either of form or of acceptation, in the following words:—*Apocrypha, Apostrophe, Beefeater, Bridegroom, Causeway, Could, Defile* (*subs.*), *Foreign, Heathen, Hermit, Island, Livelihood, Miniature, Posthumous, Rampant, Shamefaced, Skylarking, Sovereign, Sweetheart.*

4. Explain the following expressions:—"You ought not walk" (*Shakespeare*); "His all-obeying breath" (*Id.*); "As for conflagrations and great droughts, they do not merely dispeople and destroy" (*Bacon*, 58*th Essay*); "And a certain woman cast a piece of millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his scull" (*Judges*, ix. 53); "Sir Thomas Fairfax . . . . left them time enough to refresh and recover themselves; whilst he himself intended the recovery of Bridgewater" (*Clarendon*); "Upon the Earl of Godolphin's death, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to go and live beyond sea. . . . This was variously censured" (*Burnet*).

27th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES.

Examiner, Professor De Vericour.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

"Quand deux âmes perverses s'étalent réciproquement leur impudique nudité, leur mutuelle laideur les révolte. . . . Ils sont l'un à l'autre comme un effroyable miroir. Leur propre bassesse les humilie dans autrui, leur propre orgueil les confond, leur propre néant les épouvante, et ils ne peuvent se fuir, se désavouer eux-mêmes dans leur semblable; car chaque rapport odieux, chaque affreuse coïncidence, chaque hideuse parité, trouvent en eux une voix toujours infatigable qui les dénonce à leurs oreilles sans se fatiguer. Quelque secret que soit leur entretien, il a toujours deux insupportables témoins, Dieu qu'ils ne voient pas, et la conscience qu'ils sentent."—VICTOR HUGO.

1. What are the original sources of the French language?

2. When is the negative *ne* applied in French without there being a corresponding negative expressed in English?

3. Explain the difference between the imperfect and the preterite of the indicative mood, and illustrate it by examples.

4. What class of verbs is regularly conjugated in English with the auxiliary *to have*, while in French with *être*?

5. State and exemplify the rules of the past participle.

6. Explain the words *Romantique* and *Classique*.

7. Give the meanings of the following words, and illustrate their signification by examples:—*Fronde, Frondeur, Ensemble, Enchaînement, Vellèité, Exploitation, Errements, Ogive, Relief, Ecueil, Recueil, Recueillement.*

8. Mention and characterize the principal writers of the age of Louis XIV.

GERMAN.

Translate into English—

Wer nie in schnöder Wollust Schooß
Die Fülle der Gesundheit goß,
Dem steht ein stolzes Wort wohl an,
Das Heldenwort: Ich bin ein Mann!

Denn er gedeiht und sproßt empor
Wie auf der Wies' ein üppiges Rohr,
Und lebt und webt der Gottheit voll,
An Kraft und Schönheit ein Apoll.

Die Gottesfraft, die ihn durchflaußt,
Beflügelt seinen Feuergeist,
Und treibt aus falter Dämmerung
Gen Himmel seinen Adlerschwung.

O schaut, wie er voll Majestät
Ein Gott, daher auf Erden geht!
Er geht und steht voll Herrlichkeit
Und sieht um nichts; denn er gebeut.

Sein Auge funkelt dunkelhell,
Wie ein krystallner Schattenquell.
Sein Antlitz strahlt im Morgenroth,
Auf Nas' und Stirn herrscht Machtgebot.

BURGER.

1. Decline *Er, Sie, Es.*

2. Mention some of the conjunctions which remove the verb at the end of the sentence.

3. Mention the prepositions which govern both the dative and the accusative cases.

4. What is the difference between *Kennen* and *Wissen?*

5. Give the first person singular of the present, the imperfect, and perfect of the following verbs:—*Leiden,*

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Einnehmen, Vergessen, Verschliessen, Sich herumtreiben, Blasen.

6. What is the sign of the past participle? When is it omitted?

7. What is the difference between *Seyn* and *Werden?* Give examples of the present and past tenses.

8. What are the principal dialects of the German language, and from which of them is the English derived?

ITALIAN.

Translate into English:—

LA CASA DEL SONNO.

GIACE in Arabia una valletta amena,
Lontana da cittadi e da villaggi,
Ch' all' ombra di duo monti è tutta piena
D' antiqui abeti e di robusti faggi.
Il sole indarno il chiaro di vi mena,
Chè non vi può mai penetrar co i raggi,
Sì gli è la via da folti rami tronca;
E quivi entra sotterra una spelonca.
Sotto la negra selva una capace
E spaziosa grotta entra nel sasso,
Di cui la fronte l' edera seguace
Tutta aggirando va con storto passo.
In queste alberge il grave Sonno giace;
L' Ozio da un canto corpulento e grasso,
Da l' altro la Pigrizia in terra siede,
Che non può andare, o mal reggersi in piede.

ARIOSTO.

1. Decline the present of the indicative of the verb *andare.*

2. Decline the imperfect and perfect of the indicative mood of the verbs *dare* and *fare.*

3. When do the possessive pronouns refuse the definite article in Italian?

4. Mention the peculiarity of the adverbs of quantity, and illustrate it by examples.

5. Say in what cases the verbs *andare* and *stare* are often employed with a gerund.

6. Say which auxiliary verb is required in the formation of the compound tenses of reflected verbs.

7. Mention the conjunctions which govern the subjunctive mood.

8. When did Ariosto live, and what is the character of his poetry?

Translate into French, or German, or Italian:—

But what a detestable maxim that the security of the prince depends only upon the oppression of the people. Should no care be taken to improve their knowledge or their morals? Instead of being taught to love him whom they are born to obey, should they be driven by terror to despair, and reduced to the dreadful necessity of either throwing off the yoke of their tyrant, or perishing under its weight? Can this be the way to reign with tranquillity? Can this be the path that leads to glory? The sovereign who is the most absolute is always the least powerful; he seizes upon all, and his grasp is ruin. He is, indeed, the sole proprietor of whatever his state contains, but for that reason his state contains nothing of value: the fields are uncultivated, and almost a desert; the towns lose some of their few inhabitants every day, and trade every day declines.—FENELON.

29th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, George Boole*, LL.D.

1. The Genoese weights, called the *peso sottile* and *peso grosso*, weigh respectively ·6988 and ·7687 English lbs. avoirdupois. Express by low numbers their approximate numerical ratio.

2. Given $x^{\frac{3}{2}}-x^{\frac{1}{2}}-56=(x^{\frac{1}{2}}-3)(x^{\frac{3}{2}}-x^{\frac{1}{2}}-56)$; required *all* the values of x.

3. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2-4}}=\frac{x-1}{x+1}\left(1+\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y^2-4}}\right)$$

$$y^2-x=2+\frac{1}{x}$$

4. Two numbers are in the ratio of m to n, and the sum of their square roots is to the sum of their cube roots in the ratio of n to m; find the numbers.

5. Reduce to its simplest form in terms of tan. θ the expression $\frac{2\cos 2\theta-1}{2\cos 2\theta+1}$ tan. 3θ.

6. Give a test for determining whether a given function of $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$ is homogeneous, and of the mth degree with respect to those quantities or not. Hence deduce the general form of such a function, and show that if the function be represented by u, then

$$x_1\frac{du}{dx_1}+x_2\frac{du}{dx_2}\ldots+x_n\frac{du}{dx_n}=mu.$$

7. Give the mathematical definition of the measure of probability, and explain the principle by which the probabilities of *opposite* and those of *independent* events are calculated. What is the probability that in six throws of a die the six faces will appear in a determinate order, and what is the probability that they will appear in any order?

8. Availing yourself of the known properties of the roots of equations, form without elimination a cubic equation whose roots shall furnish the values of x, y, z, belonging to the following system of simultaneous equations:—

$$x+y+z=a$$
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=b$$
$$x^2(y+z)+y^2(x+z)+z^2(x+y)=c.$$

9. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve whose equation is $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}=a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, and show that the length of that portion of the tangent which is intercepted between the axes of x and y is invariable.

10. Define a multiple point, and distinguish between a multiple point and a cusp. Does the equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{0}{0}$ always indicate a multiple point?

11. Ascertain the nature of the curve whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{3}{2}}-x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, at the point for which $x=1$, and that of the curve whose equation is $\frac{y^2}{x}=(x-2)^4$ at the point $x=2$. Show at the same time that the usual direction, to clear the equation of radical forms, is superfluous, if due attention be paid to signs.

12. Define an umbilicus, and investigate the analytical conditions for its existence on a given surface. Apply the theory to determine the position of the umbilicus on the surface whose equation is $z=x^2+xy+y^2$, and the radius of the osculating sphere at that point.

29th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATHEMATICS.—*Examiner, George Boole*, LL.D.

1. The integration of the binomial differential $x^m(a+bx^n)^p dx$ is, in certain cases, reducible by a transformation to that of a series of monomials. What are those cases, and how is the transformation effected? Integrate thus the differential $x^3(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}dx$, and assign the value of the integral between the limits 0 and 1.

2. Integrate the differential $\frac{x^2dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$. Is any principle of functional homogeneity observable between the differential and the corresponding integral?

3. Find the area of the curve whose equation is $xy=(1+y^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, it being given that the area vanishes when $x=1$.

5. Ascertain whether the function—

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+2\sqrt{x-y}}}-\frac{dy}{1-y}\left(1-\frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+2\sqrt{x-y}}}\right)$$

is completely integrable.

5. If $\alpha+\beta\sqrt{-1}$ is a root of the equation $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$ show directly by the theory of equations, that α will itself be a root of the equation;

$$(2\alpha+p)^3-p(2\alpha+p)^2+q(2\alpha+p)-r=0.$$

6. Explain the genesis of differential equations from their primitives. Find both the differential equations

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APPENDIX II. — Examination for Honors A. B.

of the first order of the primitive $y=ce^{ax}$, and show in what respect they differ.

7. Define, according to the Newtonian doctrine of limits, the chord of curvature in a plane curve; show that in the ellipse the chord of curvature through the centre is a third proportional to the coincident diameter of the ellipse, and the diameter conjugate thereto.

8. In what way is the consideration of the chord of curvature useful in the doctrine of central forces? Apply it to determine the law of centripetal force, tending to the *centre* of an elliptic orbit.

9. Apply it to determine the law of centripetal force, tending to the focus of an ellipse.

10. The angular velocities of a body revolving in an ellipse round the focus, are at the further and nearer apex m'' and n'' respectively in a unit of time; show that the eccentricity e of the ellipse will be equal to $\frac{\sqrt{n}-\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{m}}$, and the periodic time to $\frac{360\sqrt{1+e}}{n(1-e)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$. Why is not the major axis determinable from these data?

11. Integrate the differential equation of the third order $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}+a^2y=0$.

Also the differential equation of the second order $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-a^2y=\varepsilon^{mx}$, examining particularly the case in which $m=a$.

12. Find the equation of a curve in which the ratio of the normal to the abscissa is equal to the square root of the radius of curvature.

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M.

1. Where, along the rod of a simple pendulum, vibrating seconds, should another particle equal in weight to the bob, be attached, so as to double the time of vibration?

2. Given the dimensions of the various parts of the governor of a steam-engine, find at what speed the balls will begin to diverge.

3. An uniform bar, 3 feet in length, and weighing 10 lbs., is fastened perpendicularly into a shaft; calculate the strain upon the shaft when making 100 rotations per minute.

4. If a bullet be projected with a given velocity from the top of a tower, show that the accumulated power with which it reaches the ground would be independent of the direction in which it had been projected, if the resistance of the air did not influence the result.

5. Give an outline of the reason why a top can be made to stand by spinning it.

6. State and prove the principle of virtual velocities.

7. If a centre attracting inversely as the square of the distance move with an uniformly accelerated motion in a right line, investigate the equations of motion of a free particle submitted to its attraction.

8. Prove the equations—

$$vp=h$$

$$\text{and } R=r\frac{d\theta^2}{dt^2}-\frac{d^2r}{dt^2}$$

for central forces.

9. When the motion of a particle is restricted to a fixed curve or surface, show that its *vis-viva* is not affected by the pressure to which it is subjected by this restraint.

10. In what way is the unit determined to which masses are to be referred?

11. Prove that the equation—

$$m(v_1-v_2)+m'(v'_1-v'_2)=0$$

is true of the normal impact of spheres, m and m' being their masses, v_1 and v'_1 their velocities before collision, and v_2 and v'_2 their velocities after.

12. A closed uniform chain is hung without friction over a prism, with its edges horizontal, show that the chain is in equilibrium.

24th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M.

1. The apparent altitude of a star is, except at the zenith, greater than the true, why? Investigate an approximation to the law of deviation.

2. Calculate the ratio of the masses of the earth and sun, taking the mean distance of the sun to be 400 times that of the moon, and the sidereal year to be equal to thirteen sidereal lunations, and omitting the consideration of all forces, except the direct attraction of the sun on the earth, and of the earth on the moon.

3. Enumerate and define the elements of a planet's orbit.

4. Investigate the form of the apparent orbit described by a star in consequence of precession.

5. Point out the causes of the correction which is called the equation of time.

6. If a lens be placed at the principal focus of a concave mirror, determine its power, in order that an object placed at a given distance outside it may coincide with its own image.

7. State, generally, the principles upon which a flat field is secured by compound eyepieces.

8. If one of two lenses be convex and the other concave, and if the materials of which they are made have different dispersive powers, show that they may always be so separated that they will form an achromatic arrangement for a given distance of the radiant point.

9. Find the lowest magnifying power which will admit of the entire pencil of light being received by an eye, the pupil of which is 0·2 of an inch in diameter, from a telescope six feet in aperture, and fifty-four feet in focal length.

10. Show that R, the angular radius of the red circle in the rainbow, will be given by the equations—

$$R=4\theta'-2\theta$$

$$\text{Cos. } \theta=\sqrt{\frac{\mu^2-1}{3}}$$

$$\text{Sin. } \theta=\mu \text{ sin. } \theta'$$

μ being the index of refraction of red rays by water.

11. Investigate the law of density throughout the atmosphere on the hypothesis of an uniform temperature.

12. Show, from the principle of work, that the velocity of water issuing from an indefinitely small orifice in a vessel would be $\sqrt{2gh}$ if there were no friction, g being the acceleration due to gravity, and h the head of water over the orifice.

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

PHYSICS.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney*, A.M.

1. Describe the Huygenian eyepiece, and explain its advantages.

2. Explain the advantage found to result from rendering achromatic the condenser generally made use of in examining transparent objects with a microscope.

3. Describe some kind of photometer, and point out the chief sources of imperfection in photometrical determinations.

4. Describe some method by which the wave-length, corresponding to a given ray, may be determined.

5. Describe Fresnel's rhomb, and account for its effects.

6. Give an outline of the cause of conical refraction in biaxal crystals, and describe the arrangements by which it was observed by Dr. Lloyd.

7. Give the accounts, according to the emissive and wave theories, of the colours of Newton's rings, and of the black spot seen by reflected light.

8. Explain why, in making use of a plano-convex lens to magnify small objects, the convex side should be turned towards the eye.

9. State the important relations which exist between the specific heat and the chemical constitution of a body

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10. What is the reason that particles of snow in the shade will gradually disappear during a hard frost?

11. Describe Melloni's apparatus for the investigation of the phenomena of radiant heat.

12. Describe the contrivance by which Faraday observed the tensions of vapours at very high temperatures.

13. Describe the most efficient contrivance you know of for generating intense cold.

14. Point out the cause of the accumulation of heat within a green-house.

24th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSICS.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney*, A.M.

1. Describe the experiments by which Coulomb investigated the law of magnetic repulsion, and mention the principal results at which he arrived.

2. Describe some experiment which shows that gases are influenced by magnets.

3. Explain the great deterioration in the strength of a compound magnet which is sometimes found to result from adding a new element to it.

4. Describe some experiment which shows that induction accompanies the attraction of a conductor by an electrized body.

5. Describe and explain the phenomenon of the lateral shock.

6. What explanation has been given of the phenomenon of the residual charge.

7. Describe the effects of a charge of statical electricity transmitted through a card.

8. What is meant by the specific conducting power of a metal for a current of electricity, and in what way is its numerical value to be found for a given metal?

9. If you have two voltaic cells, such that the electric tension of the first is double that of the second, and its internal resistance four times that of the second; investigate, from Ohm's law, within what range of interpolar resistances the first will give the stronger current.

10. If a single cell, and a battery of such cells, act respectively through two interpolars, such that the currents are equal, show that a given addition to the interpolar resistances will cause less decrease of the current from the battery than of that from the single cell.

11. What evidence have we that the acceleration due to gravity is the same for all ponderable substances?

12. Give some explanation which has been proposed for the phenomenon of endosmose.

13. What are the chief difficulties experienced in determining the specific gravities of gases?

25th September, 1856.

CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, J. Blyth, M.D.

1. State some of the extraneous causes which may modify the force of affinity.

2. Explain the doctrine of isomorphism; give examples, in symbols, of isomorphous groups.

3. What is the nature of a double salt? What provision exists in the magnesian family for their formation?

4. It has been suggested that the double salt $KCl, Pt Cl_2$ might be regarded as a simple salt in which KCl is the base, and $Pt Cl_2$ the haloid acid? What are the objections to this view?

5. How is a double salt distinguished from the salt of a bibasic acid?

6. The neutrality of the different classes of salts is judged of by the proportion existing between the number of equivalents of oxygen in the base and the number of equivalents of acid which enter into combination; how is this explained on the binary theory of salts?

7. How much sulphuric acid is required for the decomposition of 79 parts of nitrate of potash, the residue being bisulphate of potash?

$K=39$: $N=14$: $S=16$.

8. In what way does the density of a vapour found by experiment, serve to control the analysis of an organic substance? Exemplify this in the case of Furfurol ($C_5 H_4 O_2$).

APPENDIX II. Examination for Honors A.B.

Sp. gr. of Furfurol, found=3·3750.
" Carbon vapour =0·3300.
" Hydrogen " =0·0691.
" Oxygen " =1·1060.

9. Give the mode of preparation, and the properties of the metal aluminium.

10. What are the different products formed by mixing together nitric acid, zinc, and dilute sulphuric acid?

11. Explain, shortly, the metallurgy of gold, as it occurs in drift beds, and in quartz rocks.

12. Explain the processes for extracting platinum and palladium from their ores, and for forming them into masses.

13. How is the atomic weight of an alkaloid obtained by means of bichloride of platinum? Calculate the atomic weight of aniline from the following data:—

20 grains of the double salt give 6·61 grs. metallic platinum.
$Cl=35·5$
$Pt=99$.

14. Give the preparation and properties of oxamide; state the general characteristics of the class of compounds of which oxamide is the type.

15. When the ammonia salts of acetic acid and its homologues are heated with anhydrous phosphoric acid, what class of compounds is formed? Give their general properties.

25th September, 1856.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.—*Examiner, J. Blyth*, M.D.

1. Derive the triakisoctahedron from the regular octahedron; give the crystallographic sign expressing the proportion of the parameters of its faces.

2. Give some of the combinations which the crystals of alum present; write the crystallographic signs of these forms in the order of their influence on the combination, stating which is the predominant form.

3. What are the relations of the axes of the pyramidal system? Mention some of the most important forms of this system.

4. Of what holohedral crystals are the tetrahedron and rhombohedron, hemihedral forms? Give the notation of their faces.

5. Give the names of the forms of the hexagonal system, the notation of whose faces is—

$a : a : \infty a : c$ and $2a : a : 2a : c$.

6. The square prismatic system contains a direct and an inverse prism; how do these forms differ in the position of the equal axes? Give the notation of their faces.

7. In the rhombohedral system two six-sided prisms may occur, how are these distinguished by the position of the axes? Give the notation of their faces.

8. What are the relations of the axes of the oblique system? Give examples of salts belonging to this system.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

1. Point out in what way the chemical view of the electrical disturbance in the voltaic battery is supported by the phenomena observed on plunging a polished plate of iron and one of copper, connected with a galvanometer, into—first, a solution of an alkaline sulphide; secondly, into dilute sulphuric acid.

2. How has Faraday shown that Volta's theory of the origin of the voltaic current is deficient in accuracy?

3. Mention the direction of the voltaic current, and the relative order in which its energy is displayed in the following arrangements, in which dilute sulphuric acid is the exciting liquid—first, two plates of zinc; second, zinc and tin; third, zinc and copper; fourth, zinc and an amalgam of potassium; fifth, zinc and platinum; sixth, platinum and an amalgam of potassium.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A B.

4. What is the essential difference between a simple and a compound circuit?

5. What objection is there to forming compound voltaic batteries by connecting together large and small plates?

6. What is meant by "local action" in a voltaic battery? How is it obviated?

7. Explain the principles on which Daniell's and Groves' batteries are constructed.

8. Why is the amount of force which circulates in any given voltaic circuit not dependent solely on the energy of the chemical action which is exerted between the generating metal and the exciting liquid?

26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Dr. Melville.*

1. State the arguments in favour of the view that the thickening layers are deposited on the inner surface of the primary cell-wall.

2. State the principal laws of Phyllotaxis.

3. Describe in technical terms the plants on the table.

4. Determine the names of the plants marked:—A, B, by the aid of "Babington's Manual."

5. Enumerate the principal physiognomic forms of vegetation, and mention the regions which they respectively characterize.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the microscopic structure of the shells of *Mollusca.*

2. State the homologies of the hyoid apparatus of the skeleton.

3. Describe the structure of the optic apparatus in the *Articulata.*

4. Refer the specimens on the table to their respective orders, and state your reasons.

5. State the principal facts in the economy and distribution of the coral-building polypes.

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner, J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S.

What is the difference between a "mineral" and a "rock?"

2. Describe the structures known as "lamination," "stratification," "cleavage," "mineral vein," "fault," "unconformability."

3. Mention some of the more ordinary kinds of igneous rocks, and their composition.

4. What do you mean by Palæontology? What are its relations to Geology? And what its practical use in geological research?

5. From what formations are the three following groups of fossils to be procured:—

(*a.*) Galerites albo-galerus.
Rhynchonella octoplicata.
Ammonites varians.
Belemnitella mucronata.
Baculites anceps.
Turrilites costatus.

(*b.*) Extracrinus (pentacrinus) Briareus.
Rhynchonella acuta.
Spirifer Walcotti.
Gryphæa incurva.
Ammonites communis.
Dapedius politus.

(*c.*) Actinocrinus polydactylus.
Griffithides globiceps.
Productus Martini.
Spirifer acutus.
Terebratula hastata.
Goniatites cranistria.
Psammodus rugosus.

6. Arrange the fossils above mentioned, zoologically, under their respective divisions of the animal kingdom.

7. Write out, in stratigraphical order, the principal geological formations of the British Islands.

8. In what way do you determine the relative geological dates of ranges of mountains? Illustrate your answer by examples, giving your authorities.

9. Give a brief sketch of glaciers, their origin and movements, describing their lateral, medial, and terminal moraines, and mention the principal points in the geological action of glaciers and icebergs.

10. Describe, briefly, the general outline of the old and new continents, and of Australia, and show in what way that outline is related to their principal mountain chains.

27th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

LOGICS.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett*, LL.D.

1. It has been said that the science of logic was originally conceived by two nations only. In the opinion, however, of Gibbon, and of Niebuhr, one of these nations may have communicated it to the other. Mention the circumstances and the period of this national intercourse?

2. Hamilton has defined logic as "the Science of the Formal Laws of Thought:" explain the words *formal* and *thought* in this definition. What were the *substantial forms* of the schoolmen, and by whom were they devised? What did Bacon mean by *forms?* What is meant by saying that logic is concerned only with *second intentions?*

3. Give a brief account of what is known of the philosophical character and career of Abelard. In what famous metaphysical controversy was he engaged; what views did he maintain, and whom did he oppose? Enumerate the most eminent schoolmen of his century?

4. Was the controversy between Nominalism and Realism a merely verbal and frivolous one? With what modern philosophical discussions is it connected? Explain precisely what was meant by the *universale a parte rei.* What was the great argument employed by the Nominalists, and how did the Realists endeavour to refute it? Who was the great English Nominalist of the fourteenth century? Name the most eminent English Nominalists since the revival of letters. According to Stewart, this celebrated dispute is now reduced to a question of fact. Cousin finds partial truth and partial error in the opposite doctrines.

5. In what school, and by whom do we find the principle enunciated, *Tout l'art de raisonner se réduit à l'art de bien parler;—Science, c'est une langue bien faite?* Examine the validity of the grounds on which it was attempted to maintain this doctrine. Can we reason without language? Who was the author of Ἔκκεν Ἡρεφέρα, and what is the doctrine of the work? What, according to Stewart, is the perfection of philosophical language?

6. Stewart censures the vague use among modern writers of the terms *analysis* and *synthesis.* In what science were they originally employed, and in what sense? Explain the portions of the following passages printed in Italics:—"The *analytical method* is the best suited for the introduction of any study to a learner; but the *synthetical method* is the more convenient for storing up in the mind all that is to be remembered." "Languages may be regarded as *analytical methods.*" "The inquiries concerning the mind, founded on the hypothesis of the animated statue—inquiries, which both Bonnet and Condillac professed to carry on *analytically*—were in truth altogether *synthetical.*"

7. The philosophical meaning of the word *probable* is more comprehensive than the popular? How is the probability of an event represented in a fraction? In the case of one uncertain event depending upon another, how do you deduce the probability? Butler remarks, that "probable proofs, by being added, not only increase the evidence, but multiply it:" explain this. Whately

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suggests a numerical mode of estimating the joint force of several concurrent probabilities: state and illustrate it. A writer on Evidence has said that the mode of argument in Circumstantial evidence resembles the method of demonstration by the *reductio ad absurdum*: explain this.

8. Is it essential to valid reasoning that the middle term should be distributed in one or other of the premises? There are only two figures that allow it to be *twice* universal.

9. Explain what is meant by "*quantifying the predicate.*" It is said that, by the adoption of this principle, the theory of logic will be largely developed; that its processes will be both amplified and simplified: explain and criticize these pretensions.

10. State in syllogistic form the following argument, and name its author: "It is, I think, agreed by all, that distance of itself and immediately cannot be seen. For distance being a line directed endwise to the eye, it projects only one point in the fund of the eye, which point remains invariably the same, whether the distance be longer or shorter."

11. The name *Sorites* is not very appropriate. The German title expresses the nature of the argument better. What is the kind of argument alluded to in the line—

"Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor *acervi?*"

Show that, in a sorites, the first proposition alone may be particular.

12. How does the *argumentum ad absurdum* differ from the *argumentum ad hominem?* When do *argumenta ad hominem* become fallacious; and to what head of fallacies are they to be referred? According to Stewart, the *reductio ad absurdum* is different in mathematics from what it is in other branches of knowledge.

13. State the principle and process of *reductio per impossibile.* Why may you infer that, whenever the letter M occurs in the name of a mood, the final letter must be S or P?

14. What is always the *quality* of a Hypothetical; and why? In what consists its *contradiction?* What objections have been made to the reduction of Hypothetical to Categorical? What are the analogous fallacies in Categorical and Hypothetical?

15. An ambiguity in the word *Induction* has led to much confusion. State precisely the difference between Whately and Mill with respect to the relations of Induction and Syllogism.

16. Mill is of opinion that all inference is from individual cases to individual cases. What examples does he give of reasoning without a universal. Do they seem to you conclusive? Does he attach any value to the syllogistic form? Enter fully into this question.

17. How would you distinguish *necessary* truth from *contingent?* State precisely the difference of opinion between Whewell and Mill with respect to the ground of our belief in Axioms. Does Mill's reasoning seem to you conclusive; and if not, why?

18. What, according to Stewart, is the real origin of the peculiar certainty supposed to belong to geometrical demonstration? How does he distinguish *principles* of reasoning from *elements* of reasoning? What, in his opinion, is the function of axioms in mathematical reasonings? In what sense is it true, and in what false, that our knowledge depends on such axioms as "things that are equal to the same," &c.?

19. Definitions occupy a different place, and discharge different functions, in mathematics, and in other sciences. In following any train of reasoning beyond the circle of the mathematical sciences, two logical processes are carried on together.

20. If the field of mathematical demonstration be limited to conditional truths, whence arises the extensive utility of mathematical knowledge in physical researches, and in the arts of life? What other sciences does Stewart mention, which, in their hypothetical character, approximate to mathematics?

21. Many causes contributed to retard the progress of the ancients in physical science. What, according to Stewart, is the highest or only proper object of physics? This idea of the object of physical science differs essentially from that entertained by the ancients. What was Cicero's definition of Cause?

22. What, according to Mill, is the only adequate definition of Cause? How does he propose to obviate the well-known objection of Reid? What does he mean by Permanent Causes?

23. State and illustrate the method of Concomitant Variations.

24. What is Whewell's great division of the objects of science? On what grounds does Mill object; and what distinction does he propose?

25. What renders the *Deductive Method* necessary in the investigation of nature? What is the problem proposed to it? This method consists of three operations?

26. There are three modes of explaining laws of causation. When a sequence of phenomena is resolved into other laws, they are always laws more general than itself; why? What is *subsumption?* Give an illustration.

27. By what admixture has philosophy been most corrupted, according to Bacon? What was the "second school of Plato;" who were its representatives; and what was its error? How does Bacon express the relation of mathematics to natural philosophy? Illustrate this.

28. What did Bacon mean by saying that "final causes are more allied to man's own nature than to the system of the universe"? Why did Descartes object to final causes? Stewart mentions several branches of inquiry in which they are assumed and studied. Mention some of the principles which have been put in opposition to the principle of final causes. Briefly discuss the general question.

27th September, 1856, 2 o'clock, p.m.

METAPHYSICS.—*Examiner, Professor Moffett,* LL.D.

1. What works, according to Hamilton, exhibit the first regular attempt to found philosophy on certain primary truths, or principles of Common Sense?

2. The Necessity, of which Hamilton speaks as a criterion of an original principle, is distinguished by him into two kinds. Opposite opinions have been maintained with respect to the question—whether inconceivability be the criterion of impossibility: review these opinions. Do you observe any ambiguity in the word *inconceivable* in this controversy? What is the law of Excluded Middle; and how is it applied by Hamilton to the determination of this question?

3. Compare the influence exercised by Bacon and Descartes respectively on the advancement of philosophy and science. Does Descartes seem to have been acquainted with Bacon's writings? Bacon, in Aphorism LXXXX. complains that natural philosophy had received but little attention, "nisi forte quis monachi alicujus in cellula, aut nobilis in villula lucubrantis, exemplum adduxerit:" state what you know of the philosophical ecclesiastic obviously alluded to in the first clause of this sentence. Commentators refer the words "nobilis," &c., to Descartes: does this reference appear to you just, on a comparison of the date of the Novum Organum with that of Descartes' appearance as a philosopher? Give the dates of Descartes' principal philosophical works.

4. What is the great principle of Spinoza's metaphysical theory; and how is it usually denominated? Principles essentially the same have been maintained at very different periods of philosophy. What is the objection common to all of them? Spinozism is said to have its basis in Cartesianism: *e.g.*, the Cartesian definition of Substance, it is maintained, necessarily involves it. By what distinction do the philosophers of the Cartesian school reply to this?

5. Locke's observations on the subject of Personal Identity have provoked much criticism. How does Butler answer and illustrate the question, *wherein does personal identity consist?* The difficulties that have perplexed this question are traceable to an ambiguity.

6. What is Locke's definition of Substance? Is there any ground for the assertion, that "Locke syste-

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors A.B.

matically denies the idea of Substance?" What did Locke mean by Nominal, and what by Real, Essence?

7. Locke's philosophy has been made responsible for the systems of Berkeley, Hume, and Condillac: to what doctrines promulgated in the Essay have these systems been severally traced? Do you consider the deduction valid? What passage in the Essay might seem to have suggested Home Tooke's Theory of Language? Locke, however, carefully guards against the common error of the Sensational School on this subject.

8. What were Leibnitz's criteria of truth in necessary and contingent matter respectively? All the branches of the philosophy of Leibnitz have a common root in his theory of substances. Explain this theory; and show that it was radically opposed to the physical theories of Descartes.

9. In what consists the weakness of Clarke's attempt at *demonstration* in his theistic argument? The *a priori* and the *a posteriori* arguments respectively contain both an intuitive and an observational element.

10. Briefly criticize the system of Condillac. How does he account for Attention? What *idolum* mentioned by Bacon does his system exemplify?

11. The sceptical argumentation of Hume may be reduced to three principal heads. Explain and illustrate Hamilton's remark, that "the criticism with which Hume is assailed proceeds upon the erroneous hypothesis that he was a *Dogmatist*. He was a *Sceptic*—that is, he *accepted* the principles asserted by the prevalent Dogmatism, and deduced their inevitable consequences." What two principles thus assumed form the basis of the scepticism of Hume? How did Kant and Reid meet the sceptical conclusions of Hume? How did the ancient sceptics differ from the modern, with respect to the foundations of their system?

12. Kant derives all knowledge from three principal faculties: name the function of each. *From what premises* does Kant deduce his remarkable conclusions respecting Space and Time? Do these premises, in your opinion, warrant these conclusions; and, if not, what conclusions do they warrant? "Time is a word," says Brown, "which expresses no actual reality;—time is not a thing, but a relation:" criticize this passage.

13. Briefly compare the Idealism of Berkeley, Kant, and Fichte. Does Berkeley's system affect the stability or progress of natural philosophy? How does he define "Laws of Nature?"

14. "The whole controversy of Nominalism and Conceptualism is founded on the ambiguity of the terms employed. The opposite parties are substantially at one. Had our British philosophers been aware of the Leibnitzian distinction of Intuitive and Symbolical knowledge;—there would have been as little difference of opinion in regard to the nature of general notions in this country as in the Empire."—(Hamilton.) Explain this passage.

15. Write down what you conceive to be the best classification of the mental faculties.

16. What, according to Bacon, is "the radical distinction between men's dispositions for philosophy and the sciences?" Pope says—

> "——In the soul, while Memory prevails,
> The solid power of Understanding fails;
> Where beams of warm Imagination play,
> The Memory's soft figures melt away."

You are invited to state your views with respect to the supposed incompatibility of some of the faculties here alluded to. What, according to Brown, is the source of the error that a good memory is unfavourable to accuracy of judgment? Locke seems to have fallen into this error.

17. "All error is a truth abused," said Bossuet. "All error," says Cousin, "is an incomplete view of the truth." Briefly examine these maxims. The word *Eclecticism* is of ambiguous import in the history of philosophy.

18. Why does Brown prefer the term Suggestion to the phrase Association of Ideas? Define the mental principle precisely. In what ancient schools of philosophy were the phenomena of Association noticed? What was meant by the χρῆσις οἷα δεῖ φαντασιῶν? What did Brown mean by Secondary Laws of Suggestion? Brown thinks that all the principles of suggestion may be reduced to one. Hamilton also, following Aristotle, enounces one universal law. How does he denominate it. Enter fully into this question.

19. How does Brown reduce the phenomena of Habit to the laws of suggestion? What is Locke's strange account of Habits?

20. What is Brown's analysis of Memory? How is it distinguished from Recollection? We find this distinction marked in Aristotle.

21. What is Brown's theory of Genius? Imagination is a complex power: name the elements that constitute it. Define and distinguish Imagination and Fancy.

22. Distinguish Will from Volition. How does Locke reply to the question, *whether man's will be free or no?* Name some of the most eminent writers on the different sides of this question. What was Edwards' famous *reductio ad absurdum* of the self-determining power; and how has it been replied to? What was Kant's proof of Moral Freedom? Does the doctrine of Liberty imply *that men act without motives?*

23. Locke is said not to have recognized the immutability of moral distinctions: can you vindicate him by reference to his works? Locke holds that Morality is capable of demonstration—why? What ideas, does he say, would afford a foundation for such a system? Would Butler agree with Locke in this?

24. The reality of a moral faculty has been impugned from the apparent absence of an uniform standard—the same things which are condemned by some nations being approved by others, &c.: exhibit *in syllogistic form* the fallacy of this reasoning; name the fallacy, and the general head to which it is to be referred. How does Butler prove the existence of the moral faculty; and to what part of our mental constitution does he refer it? How does he prove, *ex absurdo*, its supremacy? What was the Practical Reason, and what the Judging Faculty of Kant?

29th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.D.

1. What is meant by *leges legum*, and by what process are they to be ascertained?

2. Lord Bacon has enumerated several of the principal problems to be solved by the science of jurisprudence?

3. Is there any *natural* right of inheritance? If so, explain its foundation, and state whether you draw any distinction between natural and civil rights, as regards their nature, foundation, and sanctions.

4. *a.* What is Locke's theory of the origin of property?

b. When once property (in the sense of the separate possession of any article) has been acquired, as a *fact*, by occupancy, labour, or otherwise, in a new country, what are the chief advantages to the community of sanctioning it as a legal *right*, which the State is to protect?

5. State the substance of Mr. Reddie's account of the manner in which law was cultivated among the ancient Greeks and Romans?

6. Notice the principal improvements in the administration of justice in England, from the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., inclusive.

7. Write a short historical account of the English Poor Laws.

8. "The laws of debtor and creditor will not have fulfilled their proper function if they require to be often practically enforced."—("Burton's Social Economy.")

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Show how such laws may be defective in this respect, and point out the injurious consequences of the defect.

9. Sanguinary penal laws have a tendency to counteract their own ends?

10. What is the best assistance which the State can render by its laws to the increase of national wealth?

11. Complete the sense of the following passage, and answer the question with which it ends:—"The grand object of both civil and criminal law is unquestionably the same—namely, ... In this they both clearly agree; what, then, is the peculiar province of each?"—("Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.")

12. Write a short criticism upon the juridical writings of Bentham.

29th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner. T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

1. "When his (Ricardo's) opponents reply that in old countries all land pays a rent, he has sometimes denied the truth of the reply."—("Senior's Political Economy.") If you think it true that in old countries—England or Ireland, for example—all land pays a rent, state your reasons for that opinion. If you think it untrue, point out the circumstances which lend it an *appearance* of truth.

2. State, concisely, the laws which regulate price in the case of production without monopoly, and also under each of the species of monopoly described by Mr. Senior.

3. Mr. Senior says: "The prolongation of the period of advance of the capital employed in the production of the commodities which the labourer does not consume, is utterly indifferent to him." State your reasons for considering this proposition true or false.

4. State, concisely, Mr. Senior's theory of the causes which determine the general rate of profit; and if you consider the theory, thus stated, defective, point out where the defect lies.

5. State your reasons for considering the following propositions true or false:— APPENDIX II. Examination for Honors A.B.

a. "Protective duties do not equalize the conditions of production."

b. "Free trade brings these conditions as much as possible to the same level."

c. "The least favoured countries gain the most by exchanges."

6. "Suppose England can produce an article for £100, and can import it for £99, by importing it, instead of producing it, she gains £1; and though she pay for it with her own manufactures, loses £100 of wealth which she might have created—that is, on the balance she loses £99."—("Sophisms of Free Trade, by a Barrister.") Prove the absurdity of this statement.

7. State the doctrine of the Balance of Trade, and prove its absurdity.

8. Trace the incidence of a tax on each of the parts into which A. Smith divides the rent of a house.

9. Trace the incidence of a famine, in a given country, on the prices of provisions, of manufactures, and on the rate of interest.

10. What are the causes which determine the natural amount of the currency of a country?

11. The exchange between two countries may be affected by inequalities either in the value of bullion, or the supply of bills. How are the trades of exportation and importation affected in each case?

12. "It is said that the increased sums applied by Government to the support of our armies and navies in time of war, lead to an increased circulation of money among the classes who compose the army and navy, and a rise of price in the articles they consume. It is said further that the increased necessity for various kinds of manufactured articles, required for the equipment of our forces, causes increased activity among the producers of all such articles, and an increased demand for labourers, and a further action upon prices, in consequence of their increased consumption."—(Papers of the Dublin Statistical Society.) Point out the fallacies involved in this reasoning.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Examination for Diploma in Elementary Law.

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Mr. Drury.*

1. What is an incorporeal hereditament, and enumerate the chief species?

2. Explain the nature of a mortgage, and what are the rights and remedies of the mortgagee.

3. A executes a mortgage in fee of his estate to B; B dies intestate; A is desirous to pay off the mortgage; who is or are the proper party or parties to release the debt and reconvey the lands?

4. What is meant by a base fee?

5. What are the requisites to make a tenancy by the curtesy?

6. A *feme covert*, tenant in tail male, dies, having only a daughter born; will her husband, surviving her, be tenant by the curtesy?

7. Is a *feme covert* enabled during her coverture to dispose of her real estate, whether in possession or reversion; and if so, by what means?

8. What is a resulting use?

9. What is the difference between "Heir Apparent" and "Heir Presumptive," and give an illustration?

10. What are the four incidents to a tenancy in tail under the Statute of Westminster the Second?

11. A tenant in tail in possession of a freehold estate is desirous to bar the entail and acquire the absolute interest. Can he do so by any, and what means?

12. What is the nature of the estate of a tenant in tail after possibility of issue extinct? Has *such* tenant in tail the same powers over his estate that a tenant in tail general has?

13. A is possessed of a term of years, and dies, having appointed B his executor; B dies intestate. By whom can the term of years be assigned?

14. If lands be limited by deed to A for life, with remainder to his right heirs, what estate does A take? Suppose the limitation be by will, is the result the same?

15. Lands are conveyed to A and his heirs to the use of B and his heirs, in trust for C and his heirs. What estates do A, B, and C, respectively take?

16. What formalities are now required for the due execution of a will? Was the rule of law in this respect always the same as it is at present?

17. What is the effect of a person interested under a will being an attesting witness?

18. To whom will a lapsed devise of real estate, contained in a will made since January, 1838, pass?

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

1. Explain the method and uses of philosophical jurisprudence.

2. Explain the method and uses of historical jurisprudence.

3. Explain the maxim, *jus privatum sub tutelâ juris publici latet.*

4. State your opinion as to the propriety of the classifications denoted by the phrases, *things real and personal; corporeal and incorporeal hereditaments.*

5. Give a short account of Savigny's theory of the origin of consuetudinary law.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Diploma in Elementary Law.

6. "The division of rights ought to correspond with the division of offences."—*Bentham.* Show that such a division would be defective.

7. How do you account for the difference of the laws regulating the devolution of real and personal property?

8. There is a class of cases in which custom is, according to Savigny, the original foundation of positive laws?

9. Show how the feudal institutions retarded the progress of agriculture after the fall of the Roman empire.

10. "In this way arises what we may consider as the first division of coercive law."—(Reddie's Inquiries, p. 93.) What division of law is here referred to, and how does Mr. Reddie explain its origin?

11. Point out the connexion, if any, and the distinction, between ethics and jurisprudence.

12. "To know well the laws of nature," says Montesquieu, "it is necessary to consider man before the establishment of civil societies, and the laws of nature will be those which he would receive in such a state." Expose the fallacy of this statement.

24th September, 1856, 2 o'clock, p.m.

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Mr. Drury.*

1. A enters into a contract in writing to sell an estate to B, and afterwards refuses to convey. Has B any remedy in equity?

2. What is meant by equitable conversion?

3. What course of proceeding is open to a trustee who is desirous to be relieved from the performance of his trust?

4. Can a married woman sue in a court of equity, and how?

5. In the administration of the estate of a deceased person, what is the order of payment of the different species of debts?

6. What is meant by the marshalling of assets?

7. What is the nature and effect of a bill of interpleader?

8. Previous to the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850, how were proceedings in the Court of Chancery commenced, and how carried on?

9. What is the mode of commencing proceedings in the Court of Chancery at the present time?

10. What is an injunction in equity? Mention some cases in which it may be obtained?

11. In what manner does a court of equity afford protection to infants?

12. Distinguish between trusts executed and trusts executory, and state if there is any, and what difference in their construction?

COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner, Mr. Drury.

1. What is a simple contract; and in what respects does it differ from a contract under seal?

2. What is the difference between express and implied contracts? Give some illustrations of contracts of the latter description?

3. State the parties to a bill of exchange, and which of them is primarily liable; and what is the liability incurred by an indorser?

4. How ought a bill of exchange to be made payable, in order to make it negotiable?

5. What is the difference between a general and a special acceptance of a bill of exchange, and what is meant by an indorsement in blank?

6. Can an infant bring an action at law, and how?

7. What things are privileged by law from distress for rent?

8. What is required by the Statute of Frauds to make a contract for the sale of goods for the sum of £10 and upwards binding?

9. What is a guarantee, and how is it affected by the Statute of Frauds?

10. What is the meaning of the term "Chose in Action," and what subjects does it comprehend?

11. In what cases may a plaintiff be compelled to give security for costs? How should the application be made, and when?

12. What is meant by stoppage in transitu?

13. A dies, having made his will, and appointed X and Y his executors; X alone proves the will in the proper ecclesiastical court; in whose name or names ought an action to be brought for the recovery of any portion of A's assets?

14. What is the difference between murder, manslaughter, and homicide?

15. Define the offence of larceny at common law, and explain the difference between larceny and embezzlement?

16. What is burglary?

17. Define what is felony?

18. Under what age is an infant considered incapable of committing a felony?

19. Can an indictment found in an inferior court be removed for trial into a superior court, and by what process?

24th September, 1856, 2 o'clock, p.m.

CIVIL LAW.—*Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie,* LL.D.

1. What were the sources of the Roman law in the time of Justinian?

2. What was the Perpetual Edict?

3. "The Jus Gentium of the Romans," says Bowyer, "answers to the correct definition of natural law, and is not what modern jurists designate as the law of nations." Explain this observation.

4. Why, according to Lord Bacon, was Justinian's age an unfortunate period for the codification of the Roman law?

5. Explain the distinction between *jus in re* and *jus ad rem.*

6. What is meant by consumptive usucapion?

7. What is meant by a *quasi-contract?*

8. What is meant by a *quasi-delict?*

9. Give a short account of the Roman law of guardianship.

10. What is the distinction between the Roman *heres,* and the English *heir?*

Examination for Honors in Elementary Law.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

September, 1856.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.—*Examiner, Mr. Drury.*

1. Explain the nature of estates held in joint-tenancy, tenancy in common, and in co-parcenary, and in what essential particulars do they differ.

2. What are the three species of rents at common law? State particularly how they differ from each other?

3. A seized in fee executes a conveyance to B in tail, reserving a rent. Is this rent a rent-service, rent-charge, or rent-seck?

4. Suppose an annuity granted by A, *simpliciter,* to B and his heirs, how long does the annuity subsist?

5. A died in the year 1830, and by his will bequeathed a chattel real to B, and on his dying without issue, to C; what estate does B take? Would the result be the same, suppose the testator to have died in the year 1850, and his will to bear date the same year (1850)?

6. Is there any, and what distinction between the devise of a real estate to A and his heirs, charged with the testator's debts, and a devise to A and his heirs, upon trust to pay testator's debts?

7. A lease for years to A and his heirs, to whom does it go upon the decease of A, and why?

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8. A, seized and possessed of real and personal estate, dies intestate, leaving a widow, two sons, and two grandchildren, the issue of a deceased daughter. On whom does the testator's real and personal estate devolve, and in what proportions?

9. An estate is devised to A for life, and after his decease to the heirs of his body. What estate does A take?

10. An estate is devised to A for life, and after his decease to his heir male, and the heirs male of such heir male. What estate does A take?

11. On what estates does dower attach? Does the same rule obtain in the case of a *feme* married thirty years since?

12. A *feme* is entitled to chattels real and chattels personal, or choses in action. She marries without settlement. Explain the rights which the husband and wife have, respectively, in the above chattels.

13. Suppose the husband, referred to in the preceding question, to survive his wife, how do the chattels therein mentioned devolve?

26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock*, A.M.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.B.

1. "There are three great systems which together constitute the triple basis of the national jurisprudence of Europe."—(Article on Law, Encyc. Metrop.)
   a. Give a short account of the three systems of law here referred to.
   b. In what sense is the term jurisprudence used in this passage?
   c. In what other sense is it used?

2. "The science of jurisprudence properly admits of being treated in four different ways, philosophically, historically, didactically, and exegetically."—(Encyc. Metrop.)
   a. Explain the four methods here referred to.
   b. Is jurisprudence, considered as a science, susceptible, in its present state, of all these methods of treatment?

3. What are the sources of the private law of a state?

4. "If the Roman lawyers erred in founding the Jus Gentium too much upon . . . . if Grotius and his followers erred in adopting . . . . as the principal foundation of law, later modern jurists erred equally in adopting a . . . . basis solely for law. This remark is peculiarly applicable to the Wolfian philosophy."—("Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.") Complete the sense of this passage, and criticise the errors referred to in it.

5. What is meant by a "conflict of laws?"

6. To what period do you refer the establishment of each of the following institutions:
   a. County Courts of England?
   b. Court of Common Pleas?
   c. Judges of Assize?
   d. Trial by Jury (in the modern sense)?

7. It is said by some writers that the jurisdictions of the ecclesiastical and civil courts were reunited in the reign of Henry I.
   a. When were the jurisdictions of these courts first separated?
   b. If they were reunited in the reign of Henry I., when were they again separated?
   c. If they were not so united, how can the supposition that they were so be accounted for?

8. To what period do you refer the commencement of the practice of employing attorneys in the superior courts?

September, 1856.

EQUITY.—*Examiner, Mr. Drury.*

1. In what cases will a court of equity interfere to give effect to a voluntary deed, and when not?

2. A executes a voluntary settlement of real estate, and subsequently sells the property included therein to a purchaser for valuable consideration, who had notice of the voluntary settlement. Which title will prevail? That of the party claiming under the settlement, or that of the subsequent purchaser?

APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors in Elementary Law.

3. What is meant by conversion "out and out," and give an illustration of such conversion?

4. A testator devises his real estates to trustees upon trust to sell and convert same into money, and out of the produce thereof to pay his debts, but makes no disposition of the surplus. To whom does such surplus belong?

5. Is there any, and what property in the possession or control of a bankrupt, which does not pass to his assignees?

6. Is an executor justified in paying a debt of his testator, which is barred by the Statute of Limitations?

7. What is meant by the vendor's lien? How is it acquired, and how lost?

8. Will a court of equity in any, and what cases, give relief, where a contract for the sale of land is not reduced to writing?

9. What is the nature of a decree of a court of equity? How does it operate? How is it enforced?

10. What is the meaning of the wife's equity to a settlement? State the origin of the rule, and to what property it applies.

11. Mortgage by a client to his solicitor for costs due at the date of the deed, and subsequently to grow due; the solicitor institutes a suit in a court of equity to raise the sum intended to be secured by the mortgage. Has the client any defence?

12. A purchases real estate, and pays part of the purchase-money, and dies possessed of a small personal estate, having appointed the vendor, who was his heir-at-law, to be his executor. The testator, by his will, makes no disposition of any part of his real estate. How is the personal estate of the testator to be administered? Is the vendor entitled to retain out of the personal estate for the balance of the purchase-money?

13. A on his marriage with B, covenants with trustees to pay a sum of money, to be laid out in land, to be settled upon A for life, with remainder to B for life, with remainder to the sons of the marriage, successively in tail male, with remainder to A in fee; B dies without issue male in the lifetime of A. Upon A's decease (the money being unpaid) can his heir compel his personal representative to perform the covenant?

September, 1856.

COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner, Mr. Drury.

1. Enumerate the contracts which, by the second section of the Statute of Frauds in this country, are required to be in writing to be binding?

2. What is the difference between an executory and an executed consideration, and between a concurrent and a continuing consideration? Give an example of each species of consideration.

3. A dies, having made his will, and appointed B and C his executors, who both prove the will. B dies, in the lifetime of C, intestate. In whose names or name, ought an action to be brought for the recovery of any portion of A's assets?

4. Suppose B and C, in the preceding question referred to, both dead, and that B survived C, having made his will and appointed D to be his executor, in whose name, in that case, should the action be brought?

5. Can money wrongfully paid be recovered back; and if so, under what circumstances?

6. What is required to render a bill of sale valid against an execution creditor?

7. A consigns goods to B, and before delivery of the goods, B indorses the bill of lading to C for valuable consideration, and becomes insolvent. Is A entitled to stop the goods in transitu, or will C's title prevail?

8. A brings an action against B, in the year 1856, in respect of a debt which accrued in the year 1846, at which time B was in Ireland. In the year 1850 B went abroad, and did not return until the year 1856. B pleads to the action the Statute of Limitations. Can B's defence be sustained?

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors in Elementary Law.

9. At the time of A's death, B owed A £100. A also had a right of action against B for a libel. Can the executors of A maintain an action against B in respect of both, or either, and which of the above causes of action?

10. What is the difference between perjury and subornation of perjury?

11. Are declarations made by a murdered person before his death admissible in evidence against the prisoner under any, and what circumstances?

12. What is the difference between a principal in the first degree and in the second degree?

13. What is meant by an accessory? How many kinds of accessories are there? Is there any difference in the punishment of the principal and the accessory?

14. What is meant by misprison of treason, and what is the punishment?

15. What effect on the status of the wife has the conviction of her husband for felony?

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock*, P.M.

CIVIL LAW.

Examiner, T. E. Cliffe Leslie, LL.D.

1. "The *Law of Things* may be divided into two parts, *Dominium* and *Obligations*."—("Bowyer's Civil Law.") Explain the terms in *Italics*.

2. "*Servitudes* are of two species in the civil law, *i.e.*, *Personal* and *Real*." Explain these terms.

3. Explain the following terms:—*querela inofficiosi, testamentum injustum, collatio bonorum, cessio bonorum.*

4. Explain the nature and origin of *Substitutions*.

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of general and specific legacies respectively?

6. What was the Falcidian law?

7. Point out the resemblance between the Roman system of preventive justice and that exercised by the Court of Chancery.

8. Give an account of the introduction and subsequent history of the civil law in England.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D.

16th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner, S. Gordon, M.D.

1. Describe some of the morbid conditions of the tongue, and the indications deducible therefrom.

2. Describe the symptoms and differential diagnosis of abscess of the liver.

3. Is there any supposed connexion between abscess of the liver and dysentery; and is such connexion universally acknowledged?

4. What are the different causes of jaundice?

5. Select any one of these causes, and describe the accession and progress of a case of jaundice induced thereby.

6. Describe, in general terms, the plan of treatment you would adopt in the above case. Write, in Latin, without any abbreviations, two or three of the prescriptions to be compounded for such case.

7. Describe the appearances, pathology, and mode of treatment of a case of *porrigo lupinosa* (Bateman.)

8. In what diseases is the fatty degeneration of the liver most usually found? What are the morbid appearances indicative of it? and what is its pathology?

16th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Christopher Fleming*, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

1. What is the general classification of injuries of the head, and what are the complications which may attend on those of the scalp, and the contingencies incidental to them in their progress to cure.

2. State the several situations in which abscesses connected with caries of the spine may present themselves; note the ordinary characters of such abscesses, and their suitable treatment.

3. Mention the circumstances which may require the application of a ligature on the femoral artery; give the details of such operation, and mark its principal difficulties.

4. Describe the disease termed staphyloma; specify its varieties and its treatment.

5. Enumerate the several tumors which may occur in the region of the mastoid process; give their distinctive characters, and point out their treatment.

20th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—*Examiner, Professor Doherty*, M.D.

1. What is meant by "the ovular theory of menstruation?" If a woman die suddenly during the presence of the catamenia, what appearances, due to the latter, will be discernible during post mortem examination?

2. Menstruation is sometimes attended with much pain, and the expulsion of membranous films. What appearance do such membranes exhibit under the microscope?

3. In a case of abortion, how would you distinguish between the ovum and a clot of blood occupying the os uteri? What treatment would the former require?

4. What symptoms are common to abortion, and to intra-uterine polypus? How would you distinguish such cases?

5. What other causes, besides pregnancy, may raise the uterus out of the pelvis, so that the os uteri can with difficulty be reached by the finger?

6. During the premonitory signs that indicate the approach of labour at the full time, where is the os uteri usually to be found? Can you explain why it is so placed?

7. Delay in the accomplishment of the changes which should take place in the neck of the uterus after labour has regularly set in, is a cause of tedious labour; contrast the conditions under which this occurs in different cases, and the treatment suitable to each.

8. Why does distension of the bladder retard labour? Describe the situation of the meatus urinarius, and the mode of using the catheter.

9. Long continued pressure of the fœtal head on the neck of the bladder may produce fistula; awkward attempts at delivery may likewise produce a communication between the bladder and vagina. At what time is incontinence likely to show itself in each case?

10. What are the peculiarities of the fœtal cranium, and of the mode in which it passes through the pelvis, that facilitate delivery.

11. Suppose a foot presentation to have been induced at an early stage of labour, so that the abdomen of the fœtus was towards the abdomen of the mother, and delivery to have been accomplished without artificial aid. How will the fœtus have moulded itself to the maternal passages?

12. In hand presentation, how would you distinguish whether it was the right hand or the left which presented?

13. Would your treatment of a case of hand presentation be modified by the fœtal head being in close proximity to the hand?

14. What are Hoeckl's views regarding the changes which the uterus undergoes during its restoration to the condition that existed before impregnation?

15. How may this process be interrupted, and what consequences are entailed by an imperfect involution of the organ?

16. Describe minutely how a newly-born infant is dressed by an experienced nurse.

17. When the first respirations are imperfectly performed, part of the lung may continue to present the fœtal character. What name has this defect received? Under what circumstances, and with what consequences,

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is a return of a portion of a lung to its primitive condition possible at a later period of life?

18. What are the symptoms and signs of infantile pleuritis? Is there a peculiar attitude, that is frequently observable, when the disease exists? Whether is uncomplicated pleuritis or uncomplicated pneumonia the more common in infancy?

17th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, William Barker, M.D.

1. On what does the poisonous property of what is known as the oil of bitter almonds depend?
2. What classification of poisons is usually made by writers?
3. State the reagents you would employ to determine a poison to belong to the inorganic class of bodies.
4. In a case of poisoning by a gas or vapour containing arsenic, where would you expect to find traces of the poison?
5. What are the points most necessary to attend to in a case of suspected infanticide?
6. State the symptoms of poisoning by emetic tartar.
7. What are the difficulties attendant on the analysis of a mixture supposed to contain strychnia?
8. Describe the symptoms in most cases of arsenical poisoning, and to what degree they may aid in diagnosis.
9. State the symptoms arising from an overdose of the aconitum napellus, and the modes of discovering the cause of death arising from it.
10. In death from a gun-shot wound, state the circumstances which would establish it as a case of suicide.
11. State the symptoms of poisoning by strong sulphuric acid.
12. State the symptoms of poisoning by salts of copper, and the methods of detecting their presence in organic mixtures.

17th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, William Barker, M.D.

1. What are the processes for preparing emetic tartar, and what are the tests of its purity?
2. What are the principal impurities found in it?
3. Mention the principal substances incompatible with it, and its doses.
4. State the proportions of sulphuric, citric, tartaric acids, and lemon juice, requisite to neutralize given quantities of carbonate of ammonia, and bicarbonate of soda.
5. What is the difference, in chemical composition, between lemon juice and citric acid?
6. In what classes of diseases is electricity most beneficially employed?
7. State the species of electricity employed, and the methods of its application.
8. What is the process for preparing chloroform, and what are the tests of its purity?
9. Write prescriptions, each containing the proper medicinal doses of strychnia, muriate of morphia, pulv. opii, elaterium, and aqua lauro-cerasi.
10. State the different preparations of mercury used in medicine, and the doses of each.
11. State the processes which may be employed for the preparation of acetic acid, and its ordinary impurities or adulterations.
12. Name the substances placed before you.
13. Mention the principal anaesthetic agents used in medicine, and their modes of application.
14. Prescribe two eight-ounce purgative mixtures, one containing aloes, the other phosphate of soda.
15. Write a formula for pills to be administered in active hæmorrhage.

18th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, J. H. Corbett*, M.D.

1. What are the ligaments, fissures, lobes, and visceral relations of the liver?
2. What are the features distinguishing the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, from the other bones of the spinal column?

APPENDIX II. Examination for the Degree of M.D.

3. Describe the articular surfaces of the bones entering into the knee-joint; also the ligaments, synovial membrane, and fibro-cartilages of that articulation.
4. Mention the tendons, vessels, and nerves, in relation with the ankle-joint, in their exact order.
5. Describe the course, relations, and branches of the brachial artery.
6. Describe the origin, course, and branches of the pneumo-gastric nerve.
7. Describe the structure of the œsophagus, its cervical, thoracic, and abdominal relations.
8. In what manner may the pancreatic gland be exposed in dissection. Give an account of its structure; of its vascular, nervous, and visceral relations.
9. State the limits of the left ventricle of the heart, when viewed at the anterior and posterior surfaces of that organ, and then proceed with a description of its internal arrangements.
10. Describe the origin, course, and surgical relations of the internal epigastric artery.

18th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, J. H. Corbett*, M.D.

1. Describe the articular surfaces and ligaments of the hip joint: then state the relations of muscles, vessels, and nerves, with respect to it.
2. Give an outline of the parts concerned in femoral hernia; mention the disposition of the several fasciæ and the vascular relations, both normal and irregular, of importance in the practice of surgery.
3. What are boundaries of the axillary region, the stages, relations, and branches of the axillary artery?
4. Describe the mucous membrane of the tongue, its papillæ, muscles, vessels, and nerves.
5. What are the relations, inflections, stages, and branches, of the internal carotid artery?
6. Compare the membranes of the brain with those of the medulla spinalis.
7. How are the optic nerves connected with the brain and with each other; what is the organization of the retina?
8. Describe the common iliac arteries and veins.
9. What are the relations peculiar to the urinary bladder in the female subject?
10. Describe the prostate gland and urethra.
11. What are the structures composing the bronchial tubes and air vesicles?
12. Describe the portal venous system.

18th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, J. H. Corbett*, M.D.

1. Give an account of some observations and experiments which have been conducted with a view to ascertain the capacity of the chest for respiration.
2. Is the heart the sole agent in carrying on the circulation of the blood?
3. State some experiments made on animals in order to determine the functions of the different nerves supplying the respiratory organs.
4. Describe the impulse and sounds which accompany the action of the heart.
5. Describe the physical properties and microscopical characters of the yellow elastic tissue.
6. Give an account of the changes which the alimentary mass undergoes from its passage through the pyloric valve, until its arrival at the ilio-cæcal aperture.
7. Describe the structure and office of the choroid coat of the eye.
8. What are the alterations in the state of the blood, dependent on the due performance of respiration?
9. Describe the structure and functions of the external tegumentary tissues.
10. Detail the researches and experiments of Dr. Beaumont on the subject of digestion.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.

18th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner, J. H. Corbett, M.D.

1. Describe the function of the liver; give an account of the composition and use of the bile.
2. What are the changes in the state of the atmospheric air produced by animal respiration?
3. Describe the mechanism by which the chest is alternately enlarged and diminished in respiration.
4. What do you understand by the term asphyxia? Enumerate the principal modes by which that state may be induced. What are the physiological conditions of the organs of circulation and respiration during asphyxia?
5. To whom do you attribute the discovery of the lacteals? Give an account of the structure and office of this division of the absorbent system.
6. Classify alimentary substances into groups, and afford an outline of their composition, also of their relative degrees of digestibility and nutribility.
7. Describe the process of renal secretion. Mention the composition of that fluid, and the variations in quantity and specific gravity under different circumstances.
8. How do you show that the spinal cord is endowed with powers independent of those resulting from its connexion with the brain.
9. Describe the structure and office of the aortic valves.
10. Mention the anatomical arrangements peculiar to the eye of the bird.
11. Describe the anatomy of the respiratory organs in fishes.
12. What are the contrivances remarkable in the digestive apparatus of the granivorous bird?

19th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M.

1. An uniform straight lever, three feet in length, weighs 5lbs., and has its fulcrum three inches from one end; what weight must be hung from that end to produce equilibrium?
2. By what experiments may the centre of gravity of a ladder be determined?
3. The friction on a railroad is about $\frac{1}{200}$th of the pressure, whether the speed be high or low; show that it follows from this that an engine of more energy is required to overcome the friction at a high than at a low speed.
4. (*a.*) Define an *uniformly accelerating force.*
(*b.*) Describe the method by which the acceleration which is due to gravity may be determined from experiments.
5. When a hammer strikes a rivet, point out, with as much detail as you can, what becomes of the power which had been accumulated in the hammer.
6. Calculate the centrifugal force at Jupiter's equator, on the supposition that he rotates on his axis in ten hours, and that his equatorial diameter is 80,000 miles.
7. Show, from your knowledge of the motions of the earth and moon, that the illuminated part of the moon's disk will be convex towards the west while she is waxing, and towards the east while she is waning.
8. Account for the phenomena of intermittent springs.
9. Describe the method by which the coefficient of compression of a liquid should be determined.
10. Describe some experiment in which heat is produced from electricity, and another in which electricity is produced from heat.
11. State the circumstances under which a current of electricity can be obtained by means of a permanent magnet.
12. Explain how a convex lens enables us to see near objects magnified.

19th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, J. Blyth*, M.D.

1. State the laws of combination by weight.
2. How is carbonic oxide prepared? Give its properties and composition by weight and by volume.
3. Describe the preparation and properties of chlorine gas. What is the best mixture for evolving this gas slowly, when used as a disinfectant?
4. In what respects do the methods of preparing HCl, HI, HBr, as gases, differ? Why cannot similar processes be adopted for each?
5. How are spots on porcelain produced by arseniretted and antimoniretted hydrogen distinguished from each other?
6. What are the reactions produced on boiling orpiment in caustic potash?
7. Give the most characteristic reactions for phosphoric, nitric, hydriodic, hydrobromic, and chloric acids.
8. Potash, soda, and ammonia are in the same solution, how are they detected?
9. Explain the binary theory of salts.
10. Explain the reactions which occur in preparing oxide of antimony, according to the Dublin Pharmacopœia.
11. Give the mode of preparation, and the constitution of white precipitate. By what means would you detect its different constituents?
12. Give the formulæ of the different oxides of iron. State the mode of preparation of the hydrated sesquioxide and of the magnetic oxide of iron.
13. Explain the difference between constitutional water and water of crystallization of salts; illustrate by examples.
14. To what homologous series do formic, butyric, and valerianic acids belong? Write the formulæ of the corresponding aldehydes.
15. Give, by symbols, the reactions which occur in the preparation of hydrated hydrocyanic acid. How is the percentage of anhydrous acid present in any specimen ascertained?
16. Give the means of distinguishing from each other the precipitates produced by HS in solutions of cadmium and arsenious acid.
17. Describe the process for determining the nitrogen of organic substances by converting it into ammonia.
18. What is the constitution of human fat? Whence is it supposed to be derived in the animal economy?

20th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Dr. Melville.*

1. Describe the structure of the epidermis in plants, stating the various forms which it assumes, and the nature of the cuticle as distinguished from the cuticular layers of *Mohl.*
2. Describe the structure, mode of development, and homology of the vegetable ovule.
3. Define the terms:—*Cormus, Amentum, Bracteola, Pappus, Folliculus*; give examples.
4. State the *Linnean* classes and orders to which the plants on the table are respectively referable.
5. Give the principal characters of the natural orders:—*Aroideæ, Orchidaceæ, Salicaceæ.*

ZOOLOGY.

1. Enumerate the groups into which the class *Insecta* is usually divided; state the chief diagnostic characters of each, and give examples.
2. Define the class *Anthozoa*; state its subdivisions, and give their principal characteristics.
3. State the dental formulæ of the skulls on the table, and refer them to their respective orders and families.
4. Refer the specimens on the table to their respective orders, and state your reasons.

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17th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES.

Examiner, Professor De Vericour.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

Un homme s'étant présenté à M. J. Cloquet avec un cancer qui avait trop d'étendue en arrière pour être opéré à l'aide de la ligature par la cavité buccale, ce praticien, pour remédier à cette difficulté, pratiqua une incision sur la ligne moyenne de la région sushyoïdienne et porta par cette ouverture une aiguille courbe à manche, fenêtrée près de sa pointe, et avec laquelle il traversa la langue dans la partie la plus voisine de sa base. Grâce à la courbure de l'instrument, la point de l'aiguille se trouva naturellement rapprochée des dents; et l'opérateur, après avoir introduit dans son chas deux ligatures, la retira avec ses deux bras, en lui faisant traverser un trajet contraire au premier, de manière à entraîner la ligature à travers la base de la langue. L'aiguille ayant été enfoncée ensuite une autre fois par la plaie du cou, cet instrument vint ressortir alors au-devant du frein en même temps que les deux chefs restés dans la bouche, après avoir été passés dans son chas, furent à leur tour ramenés par la plaie du cou. De cette façon les quatre chefs pendaient au dehors, et il y avait dans la bouche deux anses de fil dont les extrémités sortaient par la région sushyoïdienne, dont l'une embrassait transversalement la moitié latérale de la langue, et dont l'autre était engagée dans une fente longitudinale préalablement pratiquée d'avant en arrière à la pointe de l'organe par l'opérateur, qui, en agissant de la sorte, étrangla entièrement la portion malade en dedans et en dehors, une fois les deux chefs de ligature passés dans les serre-nœuds.

GERMAN.

Translate into English:—

Nur durch Kultur wird der Mensch vollkommen. Sowohl die geistige als physische Natur desselben muß einen gewissen Grad von Entwicklung, Verfeinerung und Veredlung erhalten, wenn er die Vorzüge der Menschennatur genießen soll. Ein roher unkultivirter Mensch ist noch gar kein Mensch, er ist nur ein Menschenthier, welches zwar die Anlage hat, Mensch zu werden, aber, so lange diese Anlage durch Kultur nicht entwickelt ist, weder im Physischen noch Moralischen sich über die Klasse der ihm gleich stehenden Thieren erhebt. Das ganze Wesentliche des Menschen ist seine Vervollkommnungsfähigkeit, und alles ist in seiner Organisation darauf berechnet, nichts zu seyn, sondern alles zu werden.

Höchst merkwürdig ist der Einfluß, den die Kultur auch auf die Vervollkommnung des Physischen und eben auf Verlängerung des Lebens hat. Gewöhnlich glaubt man alle Kultur schwächte und verkürze das physische Leben. Aber dies gilt nur von dem Extrem, der Hyperkultur, die den Menschen zu sehr verfeinert und verzärtelt; diese ist eben so schädlich und unnatürlich als das andere Extrem, die Unkultur, wenn die Anlagen des Menschen nicht oder zu wenig entwickelt werden, beide verkürzen das Leben. Sowohl der verzärtelte, zu sinnlich oder geistig lebende Mensch, als auch der rohe Wilde, erreichen beide nicht das Ziel des Lebens, dessen der Mensch fähig ist. Hingegen ein gehöriger und zweckmäßiger Grad von geistiger und körperlicher Kultur, hauptsächlich die harmonische Ausbildung aller Kräfte ist, wie schon oben gezeigt worden, durchaus erforderlich, wenn der Mensch auch im Physischen und in der Lebensdauer die Vorzüge vor dem Thier erhalten soll, deren er fähig ist.

APPENDIX II.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.

HUFELAND.

ITALIAN.

Translate into English:—

La medicina non vide ancora uscire dalle scuole di Lombardia una serie di trattati, che possa tener luogo di quelli che ci vennero dalla università d' Olanda e della Germania, nè a quelli, che diede nel passato secolo il Napolitano Borelli. Ma Torino ebbe a dì nostri due gran notomisti, il dottor Bianchi emulo infelice ma non indegno del gran Morgagni, o il chirurgo Beltrandi forse in questa parte superiore al Morgagni, e già sono annoverati celebri botanini Alioni, Dana e Belardi.

La chimica trovò luogo assai tardi nell' università di Torino; ma le scienze così sperimentali che dimostrative fecero maravigliosi progressi nelle scuole dell' artiglieria fondate verso la metà del secolo, e da queste si può dire che nacque l'accademia della scienze verso il 1760, benchè solamente nel 1783 abbia avuto dalla autorità sovrana il suo stabilimento.

La natura del presente lavoro non ci permette di tessere cataloghi di scrittori, e molto più de' scrittori viventi. Ma ben possiamo assicurare, che molti de' membri presenti di questa società scientifica, ed alcuni di quelli, che più non vivono o vivono lontani, sono conosciuti, o sommamente stimati dalle più celebri accademie d' Europa, da quelle di Parigi, di Londra, di Bologna.—DENINA.

Translate into French, or German, or Italian:—

Strychnia is an organic substance, belonging to the class of alkaloids, crystallizing in prisms, of an intensely bitter taste, and very slightly soluble in water. The tests by which it is distinguished are rather numerous, but very little reliance can be placed upon most of them when the quantity is small, or when the poison is mixed with other matters. By far the most distinct and characteristic test is the action of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, which together give with strychnia, a series of beautiful iridescent colours. Dr. Letheby has also stated that the same effect may be produced by putting a little strychnia with sulphuric acid on a piece of platinum foil, connecting the foil with the positive pole of a galvanic battery, and then touching the acid with the negative pole, which terminates in a piece of platinum wire. The production of colour, in both cases, appears due, as Dr. Letheby observes, to the action of nascent oxygen. We may at once state, that when the strychnia is in mass, these tests are very satisfactory, and liable to little fallacy.

The physiological action of strychnia is very characteristic, and is remarkably uniform in all cases. It is generally admitted that it acts as a spinal irritant, although it may, perhaps, be a question whether it does not also act upon the heart. It is certain that it causes violent contractions of the voluntary muscles, but without affecting the consciousness, which remains perfect throughout; and it is supposed to cause death by spasmodic rigidity of the muscles of respiration.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Examination for Honors in the Faculty of Medicine.

24th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Examiner, S Gordon, M.D.

1. Describe the causes, symptoms, and results of anæmia.

2. The heart may occupy an abnormal position, either from the effect of disease, or as the result of malformation. Give a brief summary of both classes of cases.

3. "The present state of our knowledge enables us to say very little, which can be turned to any practical account, concerning *inflammation of the aorta*. Its existence as a disease is hardly demonstrable during life; and the signs which it leaves after death are involved in much obscurity."—*Markham on Diseases of the Heart, &c., &c. London*, 1856. Is such the present state of our knowledge of aortitis? If not, describe what are the symptoms and morbid anatomy of the disease; and also the proper treatment.

4. Give a brief description of the disease termed *emboli*, or separation of fibrinous deposits from the valves or interior of the heart, confining your observations to the effects produced by such separation from the *left* side of the heart.

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APPENDIX II.

Examination for Honors in the Faculty of Medicine.

25th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

SURGERY.—*Examiner, Christopher Fleming*, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

1. Describe the symptoms and external characters of femoral hernia; note its complications, and the diseases with which it may be confounded.

2. In compound fractures of the patella, how is the treatment of the surgeon to be modified?

3. Enumerate, in their relative order of frequency of occurrence, the several varieties of talipes, and specify the different causes of that affection.

4. Who first performed the operation of excision of the elbow joint, and in what cases is it recommended?

5. Give, in technical terms, the sequelæ of iritis.

6. Mention the different forms of polypi of the ear, and the treatment applicable to them.

26th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Examiner, Professor Doherty, M.D.

1. Instances are occasionally met with in the human subject in which the uterus is double in all its parts; others, in which though double above, the two uteri become blended below, and open into the vagina by a single aperture; others, in which the upper angles are so prolonged as to constitute a uterus bicornis. Give examples from the animal kingdom, wherein the natural condition is analogous to these malformations respectively.

2. In the erect posture of the human female, how is the uterus placed with reference to the horizon, and to the axis of the brim of the pelvis? Does gestation, during its successive stages, make any alteration in this respect?

3. In the most usual position of the fœtal head at the commencement of labour, to what diameter of the brim of the pelvis does its long diameter correspond?

4. Is this the case when the promontory of the sacrum projects abnormally?

5. If at this stage the long forceps be properly applied, and leave marks of pressure on the fœtus, where will those marks be found?

6. Is rupture of the uterus more likely to occur in labours complicated with deformity in the brim of the pelvis, when the deformity is moderate in degree, or when excessive? State the grounds of your opinion.

7. Enumerate the tissues from within outwards, which constitute the floor of the female pelvis.

8. In using the short forceps, when the head is near the perinæum, in what direction should the extracting force be applied?

9. In cases of protracted labour, what ill consequences are likely to arise in the third stage, and how can they be best avoided?

10. What are the peculiarities observable in the vascular system of the gravid uterus, which while they predispose to hæmorrhage, enable the tonic action of the uterine fibres to act so efficaciously in arresting an escape of blood?

11. Describe the appearance which a placenta exhibits on expulsion, when hæmorrhage has prevailed from accidental or unavoidable causes.

12. The placenta, as regards the forms which it assumes in the animal kingdom, may be described as the diffuse, the tufted, the zonular, and the discoid. Give examples in which these forms respectively prevail.

13. How is the form of the zonular placenta accounted for?

14. Describe, minutely, the placentulæ and cotyledons in those animals in whom the tufted variety exists. How far can a resemblance be traced between this arrangement and that which exists during pregnancy in the human species?

15. Under what circumstances may the infant be attacked with hæmorrhage from the funic vessels, or from the umbilicus?

16. What malformations of the rectum have been found in the newly-born child? How far are they remediable?

17. Fissure of the rectum in the adult female, and painful affections of the uterus have many symptoms in common. Give the diagnosis, and mention where the former is most usually to be found.

18. Contrast the symptoms, which in the adult female are caused by calculus in the bladder, by urethritis, by vascular tumour of the meatus urinarius, and by hypertrophy of the cellular tissue around the urethra.

27th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner, William Barker, M.D.

1. State the principal cathartics used in medicine, and the parts of the alimentary canal affected by them.

2. State, in the supposed order of their activity, the most common diuretics employed in medicine.

3. What are the general and constitutional effects of iron on the animal economy, and what are the changes it is supposed to produce in the system.

4. Mention the different diseases produced by lead, and the method of detecting it in mixed solutions.

5. What impurities may exist in the zinc of commerce, and how can they be detected?

6. Describe the process for obtaining benzoic acid, its uses in medicine, and its effects on the secretions.

7. To what pharmaceutic uses is fusel oil applied, and what is its composition?

8. Describe the processes for obtaining the ethers used in pharmacy.

9. What is the process for preparing tannic acid, and what change does it undergo by oxidation?

10. How would you ascertain the presence of bromine in a mixture of bromide and iodide of potassium.

11. Mention the substances used as disinfectants, and the theory of the action of each?

12. What is the minimum dose of arsenic which will act as a poison, and how soon will the symptoms of poisoning appear after it has been swallowed?

13. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by phosphorus?

14. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the probable per centage of the gas which will render the atmosphere noxious.

15. State the symptoms of poisoning by cantharides, and how their presence might be determined.

16. In cases of softening or perforation of the stomach, how would you ascertain whether these effects were the results of poison or disease.

For Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of M.D.

29th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner, J. H. Corbett, M.D.

1. State the microscopic characters of the gastric glands or follicles.

2. What are the changes taking place in the direction of the circulating current after the first inspiration?

3. Describe the sublingual and lenticular glands.

4. Mention the experiments of Magendie in reference to the cause of vomiting.

5. Describe the lachrymal gland, the tarsal cartilages, and Meibomian follicles.

6. What are the vascular arrangements peculiar to the fœtal liver?

7. Describe the microscopic characters of the different kinds of nervous matter, and state the prevailing opinion regarding the office of each in the function of innervation.

8. What are the physiological conditions of an animal during hybernation?

9. How is the glottis protected during deglutition?

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10. Describe the semilunar ganglia of the sympathetic nerves and their communications.

11. How and with what results have the vital properties of muscular fibres been investigated experimentally by physiologists?

12. State the arterial inosculations extending from the commencement to the termination of the alimentary canal and the purpose served by such disposition of the circulating system.

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, J. H. Corbett,* M.D.

1. Mention the components of the spermatic cord; describe the inguinal channel, its mechanical construction, commencement, termination, and boundaries.

2. Describe the articular surfaces, the ligaments and synovial apparatus of the sternoclavicular articulation.

3. Mention the parts, which present themselves successively, in dissecting the submaxillary region, from the cutaneous surface to the mucous membrane of the mouth.

4. Describe the several relations of the parotid gland and Stene's duct.

5. Describe the form, position, and connexions of the fornix cerebri.

6. Describe the soft palate, its muscles, vessels, and nerves.

7. Describe the origin, course, relations, and branches of the lingual artery.

8. Describe the triangular ligament of the urethra, and mention the parts in relation with its pelvic and perineal surfaces.

9. Describe the course, relations, and branches of the posterior tibial artery.

10. Describe the anterior crural nerve.

For Candidates who have passed the First Examination.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner, J. H. Corbett, M.D.

1. What are the microscopic features of the adipose tissue?

2. What are the conditions which either promote or retard the entrance of poisonous substances into the sanguiferous system?

3. Describe the ductus arteriosus and its office.

4. How has it been proved, experimentally, that fluids taken into the stomach are directly imbibed or absorbed?

5. Describe the phrenic nerve and the scaleni muscles.

6. Does the injection of certain substances into the veins of animals, afford any evidence with respect to the rapidity of the circulation?

7. Describe the structure and connexions of the gall bladder and common biliary duct.

8. Mention the experiments of Magendie, in order to prove venous inhibition or absorption.

9. Give a description of the roof, floor, and sides of the nasal cavities; mention the passages which communicate with the nares, and state the nerves and vessels supplying these organs.

10. Describe the composition of the salivary secretion, and its use in alimentation.

29th September, 1856, 2 *o'clock, p.m.*

For Candidates who have passed the First Examination.

ANATOMY, HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE.

Examiner, J. H. Corbett, M.D.

1. Describe the cricoid and thyroid cartilages of the larynx.

2. Describe the membrana tympani, the middle ear, and its contents.

3. Describe the plantar fascia, and enumerate the muscles of that region.

4. Describe the tunics of the testis, and the arrangement of its tubular structure.

5. Describe the cutaneous nerves of the fore arm and hand.

6. Describe the origin, course, and branches of the internal pudic artery in the male.

7. Describe the Casserian ganglion and superior maxillary nerve.

8. Describe the lachrymal puncta, canals, sac, and nasal duct.

9. Describe the anomalies of the brachial artery.

10. Give an outline of the comparative development of the cerebellum in the four classes of vertebrated animals.

11. Describe the construction of the spinal column and thorax in birds.

12. Describe the respiratory apparatus of ophidian reptiles.

13. In what respect does the heart of a bird differ from that of a mammal?

14. What are the provisions amongst cetacea for affording a supply of aerated blood during submersion.

24th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—*Examiner, G. Johnstone Stoney,* A.M.

1. An uniform straight lever, three feet in length, and weighing five pounds, has a fulcrum three inches from one end; what pressure does this fulcrum sustain when the lever is held horizontally by a vertical force applied at the end of the long arm?

2. If the friction on a horizontal railroad be $\frac{1}{120}$th of the pressure, what power would be required to draw a train weighing fifty tons at a speed of twenty miles per hour, if the other sources of loss of power were absent?

3. Investigate the power accumulated in a weight of fifty pounds moving with a velocity of ten feet per second.

4. If one of the weights of an Atwood's machine be two ounces, and the other two ounces and one-tenth, calculate how far they will travel from rest in two seconds.

5. How much central force must be supplied to deflect a ball weighing five pounds, and moving with a speed of 100 yards per minute, into a circular path ten feet in diameter?

6. If the year, which consists of the interval between two successive apparent returns of the sun to the same point of the heavens, consisted of 300 solar days, what would be the length of the sidereal day?

7. How much iron, of specific gravity 8, should be attached to one pound of cork, of specific gravity $\frac{1}{4}$, to cause it to sink in water?

8. What is meant by saying that the specific heat of mercury is $\frac{1}{30}$th, and that the latent heat of water is 80?

9. State the principles involved in making use of the common gold leaf electroscope as a test of the kind of electricity with which a given conductor is charged.

10. Describe the essential parts of some apparatus for giving the voltaic shock, and the use of each part.

11. Some stereoscope slides give the appearance of the object of its full size, others seem like miniature models of it; point out the difference between the slides which give these appearances.

12. Give an outline of the account to be given of the rainbow.

13. By what experiment may it be shown that the eye is blind at the punctum cæcum?

25th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, J. Blyth,* M.D.

1. How do chlorine and chloride of zinc act as disinfectants?

2. Mention some of the modes of forming ozone. Give its properties, and the grounds for holding it to be an allotropic form of oxygen. How is its amount in the atmosphere estimated?

3. How is a double salt distinguished from the salt of a bibasic acid?

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4. Ammonia and then chloride of ammonium are added to a solution of sulphate of magnesia; explain the reactions in symbols.

5. In the magnesian family what provision exists for forming double salts by substitution?

6. Cyanide of potassium in excess is mixed with a solution of a salt of nickel and with one of cobalt, and hydrochloric acid in excess then added; give the reaction in each case in symbols. Mention some other metals which, under the same circumstances, give similar results to cobalt.

7. How much iodide of potassium can be prepared from one ounce of iodine?

$$K = 39 : I = 127$$

8. Prepare pure nitrate of silver from an alloy containing copper and silver.

9. How is ferrocyanide of potassium prepared? Give the views held by Berzelius and by Liebig as to its constitution.

10. Explain the quick method of forming acetic acid from alcohol. Give the formula of the hydrated acid, and calculate its per centage composition.

11. What is the nature of the compound ethers? State the general mode of preparing them.

12. Give the theory of the formation of the essential oil of bitter almonds.

13. In what general characters do albumen, fibrine, and caseine agree? Give Mulder's view as to their constitution. State the objections to this theory.

14. What is the composition of urea? How is it obtained from urine, and in what manner may it be prepared artificially?

15. What is the constitution of bile according to the latest researches of Strecker?

16. What is the normal condition (as to alkalinity and acidity) of the blood and of the urine in herbivora, carnivora, and omnivora; to what salts are these states due; and what functions do those of the blood perform?

26th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a m.*

BOTANY.—*Examiner, Dr. Melville.*

1. Describe the structure of the section as exhibited by the aid of the microscope.

2. Describe the structure of the flowers on the table.

3. Describe, in technical terms, the plants on the table, and refer them to their respective natural orders

4. Describe the phenomena of reproduction in *Algæ*.

5. Describe the phenomena of irritability observed in the leaves of the *Mimosa pudica*, and state the alleged causes of these phenomena.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the phenomena of metamorphosis observed in the higher *Crustaceæ*.

2. State the principal characters of the groups into which the *Acalepha* are divided, and mention the phenomena connected with their reproduction.

3. Give the arrangement of the *Pisces* adopted by Professor Owen, with the principal characters of the groups instituted.

4. Give brief technical descriptions of the specimens on the table.

27th September, 1856, 10 *o'clock, a.m.*

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES.—*Examiner, Professor De Vericour.*

FRENCH.

Translate:—

La coxalgie est une espèce de tumeur blanche qui se forme dans l'articulation coxofémorale, et qui amène le déplacement spontané de la hanche; c'est le plus souvent le résultat d'un vice scrofuleux.

Les plantes étiolées poussent des tiges longues, effilées, blanchâtres, terminées par des feuilles maigres, d'un vert pâle. Elles sont aqueuses on insipides.

1. Mention the rules of French Grammar on the use of the subjunctive mood.

2. Explain the meanings of the verbs *imposer* and *en imposer*.

3. Exemplify the difference between *vieux* and *ancien*, between *neuf* and *nouveau*, between *fol* and *fou*.

4. Mention some of the rules by which the French derived their language from the Latin.

5. Explain the difference between the imperfect and the preterite of the indicative mood, and illustrate it by examples.

6. What are the original sources of the French language?

7. State, and exemplify, the rules of the past participle.

8. Give a brief account of the labours of Bichat.

GERMAN.

Translate:—

Wenn man täglich etwas Blei mit Speisen und Getränken zu sich nimmt, so können zuletzt, oft erst nach Jahren die fürchterlichen Zufälle einer unheilbaren Bleivergiftung ausbrechen.

Hierher würden noch der Keuchhusten, die Grippe, das Wechselfieber, ferner das Kindbettenfieber, der Hospitalbrand zu rechnen seyn. Das Contagium entwickelt sich bei ihnen theils aus atmosphärischen Einflüssen, theils durch das Zusammenseyn vieler Kranke.

1. What is the sign of the past participle? When is it omitted?

2. Give examples of the present and past tenses of the verbs *Seyn* and *Werden*.

3. Decline *er, sie, es*.

4. What is the difference between *hin* and *her*?

5. Give the various meanings of the verb *vergeben*, and illustrate them by examples.

6. Explain the several applications of the words *Sehnsucht* and *Unmittelbarkeit*.

7. What are the principal dialects of the German language, and from which of them is the English derived?

8. Give a brief account of the labours of Haller.

ITALIAN.

Translate:—

Il Galileo, e il Torricelli ricreatori delle matematiche sono nomi chiari ed illustri in questa tanta luce di scienze, per cui l'età nostra va superba ed altera.

Le gare de' principi, quando non trapassono alle ostilità, producono, come l'emulazion de' particolari, utili effetti agli stati.

1. How do the Italians render the English word *some* before a noun?

2. Conjugate the verbs *Fuggirsene* and *Godersela*.

3. What is the difference between *questo, quello, cotesto*, and *questi*, when singular?

4. What is the participle past of *uscire, venire, stringere, spingere, pascere, volgere*?

5. Mention the conjunctions which govern the subjunctive mood.

6. When do the possessive pronouns refuse the definite article?

7. Mention the periods of the formation and progress of the Italian language.

8. Give a brief account of the labours of Morgagni and Scarpa.

Translate into French, or German, or Italian:—

In the infancy of medical knowledge, the distinction between different diseases were necessarily founded on the phenomena observed during life. When, however, attention was directed to the study of healthy and morbid anatomy, attempts were made to associate the various groups of symptoms with changes of the solid structures of the body. Thus, the forms of fever which had previously been regarded as the results of morbid poisons affecting the whole system, were thought by various observers to be only the symptoms of the constitutional disturbance excited by inflammation of some of the internal organs, as the gastroenteric mucous membrane by

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Broussais, the membranes of the brain by Clutterbuck, or of different important organs by others.

Of the various medical theories which have at different times been advanced, few, if any, have excited so much discussion as the views of Broussais; but happily, instead of their having been contested on merely speculative grounds, they were subjected to the test which alone could prove their truth or falsehood. The phenomena of fevers were closely observed at the bedside, and the conditions of the body after death were carefully investigated; and thus, while the exclusive views of Broussais were proved to be untenable, information was elicited which has entirely altered the generally received ideas as to the so-called continued fevers.

Thus, it was ascertained that in Paris the form of fever which prevailed was associated with lesion of the intestinal mucous membrane, though it was also shown that the intensity of the febrile action bore no regular relation to the amount of local disease, and could not, therefore, be regarded as produced by it. In other localities, as in Edinburgh for instance, it was found that the prevalent fever was as constantly unconnected with any affection of the intestinal mucous membrane, and that the disease might exist in such intensity as rapidly to destroy life, without leaving behind it traces of morbid change in any organ. Two well-marked forms of disease were thus shown to have been included in the class of continued fevers, which, though bearing very close general resemblance to each other, yet presented various striking points of difference. For the latter form of fever the old term of "*typhus*" has been retained, while the former is now usually known as "*typhoid* fever."

Dr. Peacock.

Appendix II. Examination for Honors in the Faculty of Medicine.

Appendix III.

Appendix III. Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES.

1. *For the Degree of Doctor in Laws.*

George Ferdinand Shaw,* LL.D., University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

2. *For the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.*

Name.	College.
Alexander Cuthbert, M.R.C.S.E.,	Belfast.
Richard Day, M.R.C.S.,	Cork.
David B. Jacob, L.R.C.S.I.,	Belfast.
Edward L'Estrange,	Galway.
Edw. Louis M'Sheehy, L.R.C.S.I.,	Cork.
John Moorhead, A.B.,	Galway and Belfast.
William Roche Rice, M.R.C.S.E.,	Cork.
David Walker,	Belfast.

Joseph Henry Corbett,† M.D., University of Edinburgh, *ad eundem.*

3. *For the Degree of Master in Arts.*

Name.	College
Henry Cowan,	Belfast.
Charles J. Hooper,	Galway.
Patrick Ford,	Galway.
John Ferguson M'Callan,	Belfast.
James Young,	Belfast.

4. *For the Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Name.	College.
Pierce Arnold,	Galway.
Acheson George Bartley,	Belfast.
Joseph Corkey,	Belfast.
Bennett Clear Davidson,	Cork.
Hugh Clarke Graham,	Belfast.
George Wray Hamill,	Belfast.
Francis B. Hurley,	Galway.
John Browne M'Bride,	Belfast.
Thomas M'Cowen,	Cork.
John M'Parland,	Belfast.
Timothy O'Brien O'Feely,	Galway.
Arthur Herbert Orpen,	Cork.
Andrew Marshall Porter,	Belfast.
Thomas Sinclair,	Belfast.
Daniel Tierney,	Galway.
Thomas Wall,	Cork.
Walter Angus Watts,	Galway.
William Taylor When,	Belfast.

William Chartres, A.B., University of Dublin, *ad eundem.*

5. *For the Diploma in Elementary Law.*

Name.	College.
Timothy O'Brien O'Feely,	Galway.
Robert Seeds,	Belfast.

6. *For Certificate of having passed first Medical Examination.*

Name.	College.
John William Collins,	Cork.
Henry Talbot Dann,	Cork.
Richard B Davidson,	Belfast.
William M'Cormac, A.B.,	Belfast.
James M'Crevey,	Belfast.
Daniel Murray O'Hara,	Belfast.
Robert Stewart,	Belfast.

Distribution of Prizes.

M.D. Honors.

1. *For Candidates Proceeding under the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £20, John Moorhead.

2. *For Candidates Proceeding under the Ordinance of 15th March, 1852.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £10, William Roche Rice.

A.M. Honors.

1. *Classics.*

No honor awarded.

2. *English Philology and Criticism, Logic, Metaphysics, or Political Economy and Jurisprudence.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Charles John Hooper.

3. *Mathematics, Pure and Mixed.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Patrick Ford.

4. *Experimental and Natural Sciences.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, James Young.

A.B. Honors.

1. *Ancient Classical Languages and Literature.*

1. An exhibition of £15, John M'Parland.
2. An exhibition of £10, Pierce Arnold.

2. *English Language and Literature.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £10, John M'Parland.

3. *Continental Languages.*

1. A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, John M'Parland.
2. An exhibition of £10, Pierce Arnold

4. *Pure Mathematics.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Thos. Sinclair

* Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Dublin.
† Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, the Queen's University.

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APPENDIX III.

Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates.

5. *a. Natural Philosophy, Mixed Mathematics.*

No honor awarded.

6. *Natural Philosophy, Physics.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £10, Acheson George Bartley.

6. *Chemistry.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Acheson George Bartley.

7. *Natural Sciences.*

An exhibition of £15, William Taylor Whan.

8. *Logics and Metaphysics.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Hugh Clarke Graham.

9. *Jurisprudence and Political Economy.*

A gold medal and an exhibition of £15, Joseph Corkey.

IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

A gold medal and an exhibition of £10, Timothy O'Brien O'Foely.

AT FIRST MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

An exhibition of £10, William M'Cormac.

APPENDIX IV.

Ordinance for the Degree, Diploma, and Honor Examinations.

APPENDIX IV.

ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONDITIONS, FORMS, AND SUBJECTS OF THE DEGREE, DIPLOMA, AND HONOR EXAMINATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The General Examination will commence on Tuesday, the 15th September, 1857, and will be carried on in the order prescribed in the annexed Tables.

This Examination will be principally by printed papers, with such *viva voce* interrogation as the Examiner may deem necessary. The Honor Examination is to be solely by printed papers.

Candidates will be required to answer for Degrees and Diplomas in all the subjects prescribed by the Ordinances for their respective courses, save where an option is given herein.

The Honor Examination will be similarly conducted (except where specially provided for), the questions being of a higher character.

The following Fees to the University are to be paid by the respective Candidates to the Secretary, before the Examination; they are not returnable in case of rejection, but are not required again for re-examination:—

DEGREES.		DIPLOMAS.	
LL.D.,	£3	Engineering,	£3
M.D.,	5	Elementary Law,	2
A.M.,	3	Agriculture,	2
LL.B.,	1		
A.B.,	1		

The Names of Candidates obtaining Degrees or Diplomas will be published in alphabetical order; those of Candidates obtaining Honors in the order of merit.

The Examiners having passed Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas, shall select from them those whom they consider deserving of being examined for Honors, and shall return their names to the Secretary, with the result of the General Examination. None others shall be entitled to compete for Honors, save for those in the Celtic, Sanscrit, or Arabic Languages, for which any Candidate who has passed for a Degree may present himself as a competitor, these subjects not requiring a preliminary examination.*

Students passed for the Degree of A.B., may be examined for Honors in more than one department.

The Examiners are to recommend for Honors solely on the ground of absolute merit. If, consequently, Honors shall be withheld in any one branch of study, the Senate may, on the recommendation of the Examiners, apply the amount to increase those in any other department.

Candidates must furnish to the Secretary, through their respective Registrars, on or before the 1st of September, the several Certificates required by the Ordinances, for this purpose they will be supplied by the Registrars with proper Forms and Schedules.

All Degrees and Honors are conferred at the Public Meeting of the University.

* Candidates for Honors in the Celtic, Sanscrit, or Arabic Languages, are requested to give their names to the Secretary as soon as possible after the Degree Examination.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of BACHELOR of ARTS, and for HONORS in that FACULTY.

Every Candidate will be required to answer for the Degree of A.B. in the subjects included in the Group A. of the following Table, and also to answer in the subjects of one of the three groups of subjects marked B. C. D. respectively, the Candidate being allowed to select.

1. GROUP A.—REQUIRED FROM ALL CANDIDATES.

a { The Latin Language and Literature.
{ The Greek Language and Literature.
b A Modern Foreign Language.
c Mathematics.

2. *e* SPECIAL GROUPS, in one of which the CANDIDATES MUST ANSWER.

GROUP B.

English Philology and Criticism.
Logic
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

GROUP C.

Chemistry.
d Natural Philosophy.

GROUP D.

Zoology.
Botany.
Physical Geography.

a.—In the *Latin and Greek Languages* every Candidate will be allowed to select for his examination in each language some two works of the following Classical Authors:—

Virgil—First Six Books Æneid.
Horace—Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry.
Sallust.
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Cicero—Orations against Catiline.
Tacitus—Agricola and de Moribus Germanorum.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Book, 2, 3.
Homer—Iliad, four first Books.
Herodotus—Book I.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Euripides—Medea.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

b.—In Modern Languages the Candidate will be allowed to select for his examination, the French, the German, or the Italian language, and will be required to translate from some two Modern Authors, in the language selected, and to translate an exercise from English into the same language.

c.—In Mathematics the Candidate will be examined in—

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, and in the Definitions of the 5th Book.
Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, including the usual rules, to the end of Quadratic Equations, with the Nature and Use of Logarithms.
Plane Trigonometry.

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d. In the Examination in Natural Philosophy the Candidate will be expected to be able to give such mathematical proofs in reference to any question proposed as may be supplied by the foregoing mathematical course.

e.—In the Examinations upon the subjects of the groups selected by the Candidates, the object of the Examiner will be to ascertain the extent and accuracy of the general knowledge of each subject possessed by the Candidate.

The special Courses and regulations of the Honor branches are as follows:—

1.—ANCIENT CLASSICAL LANGUAGES and LITERATURE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates for Classical Honors will be examined in the following course:

Horace—Odes, Satires, and Epistles.
Virgil—Æneid, Books 1 to 8.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Juvenal—Satires, 1, 3, 8, 13, 14.
Tacitus—Annals, Book 1.
Histories, Book 1.
Livy—Books 4 and 22
Terence—Adelphi and Phormio.
Plato—Apologia and Crito.
Thucydides—Book 1.
Herodotus—Book 1.
Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Sophocles—Œdipus Colonens.
Homer—Iliad, 20 to 24.
Odyssey, 12 to 18.
Euripides—Medea, Alcestis, and Orestes.
Greek and Latin Composition in Prose and Verse.

2.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the English language, at various periods, and in the principles of Literary and Grammatical Criticism, as exemplified in application to various Authors in English Literature.

3.—MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

Candidates will be examined in the History, Philology, and Grammar of the following Modern Languages, viz.:—The French or German, or the French and German, or the French, German, and Italian, as the Candidate may think proper. He will be required also to translate from English into the language or languages selected by him for examination.

4.—MATHEMATICS.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £10.

The Candidates will be examined in the following Course:—

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Algebra, including its Application to Questions of Probabilities and Annuities
The Theory and Solution of the Higher Equations.
Plane Trigonometry, including Demoivre's Theorem and its Applications, and the Construction and use of Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry, of Two and of Three Dimensions.
The First three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.
Spherical Trigonometry and its Application to Astronomy.
Theory of Logarithms.—Construction and Use of Logarithmic Tables.

5.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

Subjects of Examination—

Mechanics;
Optics, Geometrical and Physical;
Astronomy, Plane and Physical;
mathematically treated; and for another Honor an Exhibition, £10 and a Gold Medal: subjects of examination—

Experimental Physics.
Heat.
Electricity.

6.—CHEMISTRY and CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The subjects of Examination will be—

Chemical Philosophy.
Voltaic Electricity.
Crystallography.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

7.—NATURAL SCIENCES.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The subjects of Examination will be—

The Principles of Animal Structure and Classification.
The Principles of Vegetable Structure and Classification.
The Elements of Geology and Physical Geography.
The Laws of Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals.

8.—LOGICS and METAPHYSICS.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the Courses of Instruction in Logics and Metaphysics given in the Queen's Colleges.

9.—JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £15, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will be conducted in accordance with the Courses of Instruction in Jurisprudence and in Political Economy given in the Queen's Colleges.

10.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination will include the Critical History and Philology of the Hiberno-Celtic language, with translations of passages from Authors of different periods, and re-translations from English.

11.—SANSCRIT.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal

12.—ARABIC.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the DEGREE of A.M.

A Candidate may proceed to obtain his Master's Degree by examination in any one of the four following Courses of Study, viz.:—

1.—*Classics*, which shall be considered as including—
The Greek and Latin Classic Authors; Prose Composition in Greek, Latin, and English; a modern Foreign Language.

2.—English Philology and Criticism.
Logic
Metaphysics, or (in place of Metaphysics, at the Election of the Candidate) Political Economy and Jurisprudence.

3.—*Mathematical and Physical Science*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—

Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry.
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.
The Differential and Integral Calculus.
Differential Equations.
Theory of Probabilities.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics.
Hydraulics and Pneumatics.
Heat.
Electricity and Magnetism.
Optics.
Plane Astronomy.
Physical Astronomy.

4.—*Experimental and Natural Sciences*, which shall be considered as including the following subjects:—

Experimental Physics.
Laws of Chemical constitution and combination.

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APPENDIX IV.

Ordinance for the Degree, Diploma, and Honor Examinations.

General properties and preparation of Organic and Inorganic bodies.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals.
Structure, Functions, and Classification of Vegetables.
Zoological and Botanical Geography.
Elements of Geology and Palæontology.
Elements of Physical Geography
Elements of Crystallography and Mineralogy.

An Exhibition of £15, with a Gold Medal, will be conferred by the Senate upon any Candidate who shall obtain the first place in any one of the above four Courses of Study, if he be recommended as possessed of sufficient absolute merit.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the DIPLOMA of CIVIL ENGINEER or of AGRICULTURIST.

1.—ENGINEERING DIPLOMA.

1. The Mathematical Examination of Engineering Candidates will include—

Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations.
Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Books.
Mensuration.
Plane Trigonometry.
Elements of Spherical Trigonometry.
Construction and use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.
Conic Sections.
Descriptive Geometry.

2. The Examination in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, will be conducted with special reference to Engineering objects. In Natural Philosophy the Candidate will be required to supply in his answers all such mathematical proofs as may be supplied by the Mathematical Course above specified.

Every Engineering Candidate will be required to produce one of his own drawings of each of the following kinds, viz.:—Bridges and Roads, accompanied by Plans and Sections; also Topographical Maps, with the Field-books and observations from which the whole were constructed. Candidates are recommended to produce Architectural drawings and drawings of Machinery. These drawings must be certified by the Teacher of Drawing in the College as having been *bonâ fide* executed by the Candidate.

Candidates will be furnished with data for a project of Constructive Engineering or Architecture, and will be required to furnish detailed propositions for carrying same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

Every Engineering Candidate must provide a certificate of having been engaged in obtaining a practical knowledge of Engineering under the direction of a Practising Engineer, for the term required by the Ordinance under which he proceeds for his Diploma.

2.—AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA.

The Examination will include—

Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Mensuration practically treated.
Principles of Natural Philosophy (without Mathematical proof.)

And all the other subjects of the Course for Agricultural Diploma specified in the Ordinances, considered specially in their applications to Agriculture and Land Improvement.

The Candidate is recommended to produce any Surveys or Maps, with the Field-books from which they were constructed, which he may have prepared during his term of instruction in Surveying.

The Candidate will be furnished with data for a project of Farm Improvement, and required to furnish a detailed proposition for carrying the same into effect, with estimates and specifications.

The Candidate will be required to exhibit and explain a plan previously arranged by him for keeping Farm Accounts.

HONOR EXAMINATION in the DEPARTMENT of ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

Engineering—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

The Examination in Mathematics will include the following additional Course:—

The Higher Algebra.
Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.
Co-ordinate Geometry of two and of three dimensions.
Spherical Trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy and Geodesy.
The first three Sections of the First Book of the Principia.

In the examination in Natural Philosophy and in the theory and construction of Machines, the subjects will be mathematically treated.

Agriculture—Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

FACULTY of LAW.

FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

Candidates will be examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, in addition to the subjects of Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

Candidates will be examined in the Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing, Jurisprudence, Equity, Common and Criminal Law, Civil Law, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence, Constitutional, Colonial, and International Law.

LL.B. HONOR EXAMINATION.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

FOR DIPLOMA IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing, Jurisprudence, Equity, Common and Criminal Law, Civil Law.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY LAW.

Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal.

FACULTY of MEDICINE.

REGULATIONS for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for DEGREES and HONORS.

Candidates will be required to answer in all the subjects of the Course prescribed for the Degree of M.D., by the Ordinance of 30th June, 1850; or for the first or second Examination under the Ordinance of the 15th of March, 1852. These latter will be concurrent with the Examinations under the original Ordinance, and will be conducted in the same way.

HONOR EXAMINATION in the FACULTY of MEDICINE.

1st Honor: an Exhibition, value £20, and a Gold Medal, ...	For Candidates electing to proceed under the Ordinance of June, 1850.
2nd Honor: an Exhibition, value £20, . .	
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, and a Gold Medal, ...	For Candidates in the second examination under the Ordinance of 15th March, 1852.
Honor: an Exhibition, value £10, ...	For Candidates in the first examination under the said Ordinance.

By Order,

ROBERT BALL, LL.D., *Secretary.*

The Queen's University, 6th November, 1856.

CARLISLE.

I, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve of the foregoing Ordinance.

By His Excellency's Command,

THOS. A. LARCOM.

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ORDER of the DEGREE and DIPLOMA EXAMINATION in the following STUDIES in the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND, 1857.

		ARTS, A.B. DEGREE.	AGRICULTURE	MEDICINE	ENGINEERING
TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock	Latin,	Theory of Agriculture, Farm Finance, and Accounts,	Medicine.	
	2 o'clock	Greek,	Practice of Agriculture, Farm Improvements,	Surgery,	Drawing and Geometry
WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock	Modern Languages,	History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	Modern Languages,	Engineering, and Architecture and Finance.
	2 o'clock	English Literature,	Surveying and Mapping.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence,	Surveying and Mapping.
THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Mathematics,	Arithmetic,	Anatomy,	Mathematics
	2 o'clock,	Logic, Metaphysics,	—	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.	Mathematics.
FRIDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Chemistry	Chemistry,	Chemistry,	Chemistry
	2 o'clock,	Natural Philosophy	Elements of Physics,	Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosophy, Practical Mechanics.
SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Zoology and Botany,	Principles of Zoology and Botany,	Botany (Zoology Junior Class).	
	2 o'clock,	Physical Geography	Mineralogy and Geology Physical Geography,	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	Mineralogy Geology and Physical Geography
MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Jurisprudence and Political Economy			
	2 o'clock,	For any such over Examination Examiners may wish to give in addition to above.			
TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER,	10 o'clock,	Examiners to meet to make up their Report, and to recommend for Examination for Honors.			
	4 o'clock,	Students to assemble to hear result of Examiners' Report.			

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Order of the A.M., Law, and Honor Examinations in the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year 1857.

		A.B. Honors.		A.M. Degree and Honors.			Honors. Engineering	Honors. Agriculture.	Honors. Medicine.	Faculty of Law. Diploma of Elementary Law	Faculty of Law. The Degree of LL.B.	Faculty of Law. The Degree of LL.D.
Wednesday, 23rd Sept.	10 a.m.	I. Classical Languages. Greek.	V. Natural Philosophy	Greek	Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosophy	Elements of Physics.	Natural Philosophy	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.
	2 p.m.	Greek	Natural Philosophy	Greek	Natural Philosophy	Natural Philosophy	General Physics, Practical Mechanics, Motive Powers.	Theory of Agricultural Finance and Farm Accounts.	Medicine.	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law	Equity, Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law
Thursday, 24th Sept.	10 a.m.	Latin	VI. Chemistry	I. Latin.		Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry		Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law	Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law.
	2 p.m.	Latin	Chemistry. Friday, 25th Sept., 10 o'c.m. Saturday, 26th Sept., 10 o'c.m.	Latin. English Composition. Modern Languages.			Surveying and Mapping.	Surveying and Mapping.	Surgery			
Friday, 25th Sept.	10 a.m.	English Literature.	VII. Zoology and Botany	English, &c.	III.	Zoology and Botany	Civil Engineering.	Zoology and Botany	Botany and Zoology	Time to be fixed by Examiners.		
	2 p.m.	English Literature.	Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography	English, &c.		Mineralogy, Geology and Physical Geography	Mineralogy, Geology and Physical Geography	Mineralogy, Geology and Physical Geography	Mineralogy, and Diseases of Women and Children.	Honor Examination. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Honor Examination. Law of Property, and Principles of Conveyancing. Jurisprudence.	Admiralty Law. Ecclesiastical Laws
Saturday, 26th Sept.	10 a.m.	III. Modern Languages.	VIII. Logic.	II. Logic.			Architecture, Engineering Finance	Practice of Agriculture—Farm Improvements.	Modern Languages.	Equity. Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law	Equity. Common and Criminal Law. Civil Law. Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Constitutional and Colonial and International Law.	
	2 p.m.	X. XI. XII. Celtic, Sanscrit, and Arabic Languages.	Metaphysics.	Metaphysics.			Drawing Descriptive Geometry	History and Diseases of Farm Animals.	Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.			
Monday, 28th Sept.	10 a.m.	IV. Mathematics.	IX. Jurisprudence.	Jurisprudence.	Mathematics.		Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	Anatomy and Physiology.			
	2 p.m.	Mathematics.	Political Economy.	Political Economy	Mathematics.		Mathematics.		Anatomy, human and comparative.			
Wednesday, 30th Sept.	10 a.m.	Examiners to meet and make up their Report on their Honor Examination.										
	4 p.m.	Students to meet to learn the result of Examiners' Report.										

The Public Meeting will probably take place on the 6th of October.

N.B.—In the event of a Candidate for Honors in the A.B. Course being recommended in two subjects here set down for the same hour, an alteration of the above may be necessary.

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Appendix V.

Appendix V. — Returns of Students attending Medical Schools and Hospitals.

Returns of Students attending the following Medical Schools and Hospitals have been received during the year ended June, 1857.

Medical Schools of—

Dublin, Peter-street.
Original, Peter-street.
Queen's College, Belfast.
Queen's College, Cork.
Queen's College, Galway.
Trinity College, Dublin.
Westminster.

Lying-in Hospitals.

Belfast.
Coombe.
Cork.
Rotundo.

Hospitals.

Belfast.
City of Dublin.
Galway Infirmary and Fever Hospital
House of Industry.
Jervis-street.
Meath.
Mercer's.
N. and S. Infirmaries, Cork.
Steevens'.
St Vincent's.
Westminster.

Students who intend to present themselves for examination for Medical Degrees in the Queen's University, should ascertain that their names are returned for any Medical Lectures they may attend, lest in consequence of such returns not having been supplied, their qualifications should be deemed insufficient when they so present themselves; and lecturers who are willing to make the required returns, and who have not received the necessary forms through the Registrars of the respective institutions, should cause application to be made for them.

Appendix VI.

Appendix VI. — Estimate of the Sum required for the Queen's University.

An Estimate of the Sum that will probably be required to defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland, for the year ending 31st March, 1858.

Two Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds.

Salaries of Examiners.	£	s.	d.
1. In Greek,	100	0	0
2. In Latin,	100	0	0
3. In Modern Languages,	50	0	0
4. In Celtic Languages,	20	0	0
5. In Mathematics,	100	0	0
6. In Logic and Metaphysics,	50	0	0
7. In Chemistry,	100	0	0
8. In Zoology and Botany,	75	0	0
9. In Natural Philosophy,	100	0	0
10. In English Literature,	50	0	0
11. In Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography,	50	0	0
12. In Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	40	0	0
13. In Theory and Practice of Medicine,	100	0	0
14. In Theory and Practice of Surgery,	100	0	0
15. In Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence,	100	0	0
16. In Anatomy, Physiology, and Comparative Anatomy,	100	0	0
17. In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children,	75	0	0
18. In Engineering and Surveying,	50	0	0
19. In Agriculture and Farm Management,	50	0	0
20. In Law,	40	0	0
21. In Sanscrit,	30	0	0
22. In Arabic,	30	0	0
	1,510	0	0
Office Charges.			
Secretary's Salary,	350	0	0
Incidentals, Office Expenses, Postage, Messengers, Advertisements, &c.,	180	0	0
Exhibitions, Prizes, Medals,	475	0	0
	2,515	0	0
Probable amount of Fees (being the sum received, 1856),	90	0	0
Total Sum required,	£2,425	0	0

Appendix VII.

Appendix VII. — Cash Account of the Queen's University.

Cash Account of the Queen's University, for the year ending 20th June, 1857.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Account, June, 1856,	294	5	3
„ Parliamentary Grant, 1855, 1856,	2,415	0	0
„ Fees on Degrees and Diplomas,	90	0	0
Total Charge,	£2,799	5	3

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries of Examiners and Secretary,	1,820	0	0
„ Incidental Expenses,	147	18	7
„ Medals and Exhibitions,	317	10	0
„ Balance in Bank,	513	16	6
Total Discharge,	£2,799	5	3

Appendix VIII.

Appendix VIII. — Examiners elected.

Examiners elected 16th July, 1857.

Greek.—Charles Mac Donall, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.

Latin.—Bunnell Lewis, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Cork.

English Literature.—George L. Craik, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.

Logic and Metaphysics.—Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D., Professor, Q.C., Galway.

Mathematics.—George Boole, LL.D., Q.C., Cork.

Natural Philosophy.—John Stevelly, LL.D., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.

Chemistry.—Thomas H. Rowney, Ph.D., Professor, Q.C., Galway.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Robert Harrison, M.D., Professor, T.C. Dublin.

Zoology and Botany.—William Smith, F.L.S., Professor, Q.C., Cork.

Modern Languages.—Raymond De Vericour, D. es L., Professor, Q.C., Cork.

Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.—William King, Professor, Q.C., Galway.

Jurisprudence and Political Economy.—D. Caulfield Heron, LL.D., Professor, Q.C., Galway.

Law.—W. B. Drury, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Civil Engineering and Surveying.—Alexander Jack, A.M., Professor, Q.C., Cork.

Agriculture.—Thomas Skilling, Professor, Q.C., Galway.

Celtic Languages.—John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.

Medicine.—John C. Ferguson, A.M., M.B., Professor, Q.C., Belfast.

Surgery.—M. H. Collis, M.B.

Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.—T. Geoghegan, M.D.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.—Jos. R. Harvey, A.B., M.D., Professor, Q.C., Cork.

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APPENDIX IX.

Meetings of the Senate.

APPENDIX IX.

MEETINGS of the SENATE for the period of this Report in the Office of the University, Dublin Castle.

9th September, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

2nd October, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

Public Meeting—October 7, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard, Archbishop of Dublin.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

11th October, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

28th October, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

30th October, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

6th November, 1856.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard, Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

7th January, 1857—*Stated Meeting.*

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

22nd January, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
Robert Ball, LL.D., *Secretary.*

14th April, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard, Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.

Adjourned Meeting—27th April, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.

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Adjourned Meeting—30th April, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.

Adjourned Meeting—1st May, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
His Grace Richard, Archbishop of Dublin.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P.
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Pigot.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.
Robert Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Monahan.

16th May, 1857.

Present.

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
Richard Griffith, LL.D.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.

G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., *Secretary.*

2nd June, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
James Gibson, A.M.

G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., *Secretary.*

20th June, 1857—*Stated Meeting.*

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.

G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., *Secretary.*

16th July, 1857.

Present:

The Right Hon. Lord Chancellor Brady, *Vice-Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of Appeal.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D.
The President of the Queen's College, Belfast.
The President of the Queen's College, Cork.
The President of the Queen's College, Galway.
Dominic J. Corrigan, M.D.
Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.
James Gibson, A.M.

G. Johnstone Stoney, A.M., *Secretary.*

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DUBLIN: PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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